

Rhodesia war death toll reaches 3,000 this year

death toll in the Rhodesian fighting so far year rose to 3,000 yesterday. This is almost third of the total deaths in the entire six years fighting. In Salisbury a guerrilla of Mr Joshua no's Zipra forces, Reuben Donga, was noted to death for the murder of 18 men, women and children. Another Zipra gunman killed two people and wounded six others in the field black township near Salisbury.

Terrorist killings in Salisbury township

Nicholas Ashford, 23, was shot dead by a gunman belonging to the Nkomo's Zimbabwe Revolutionary Army in a black township in Salisbury yesterday. He was the last of a group of six Zipra guerrillas who have been in the area for some time. The guerrillas were seen in the township during the past few days. A search has been made throughout Rhodesia to capture the guerrillas, who managed to evade the police. The gunman who shot Ashford was seen in the township. He was shot dead by a police officer. The gunman was seen in the township. He was shot dead by a police officer. The gunman was seen in the township. He was shot dead by a police officer.

S Africans killed in Caprivi strip shelling

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, Aug 23. South Africa's military admitted that nine of its soldiers had been killed in an artillery barrage across the Zambezi river mounted by Swapo and Zambian forces on Katima Mulilo in the eastern Caprivi area of South-West Africa. Ten other young national servicemen were injured.

At the same time, Mr Pieter Botha, the Defence Minister, said "appropriate steps" had been taken in response to the surprise Swapo (South-West Africa People's Organisation) attack, giving rise to speculation that South African forces have mounted a considerable attack across the river.

An official statement said the nine soldiers were killed in a direct hit on their tent in Katima Mulilo. There were no other official reports of casualties but according to unofficial descriptions of the two-hour artillery and mortar duel across the Zambezi just after midnight yesterday, the town of Katima Mulilo was badly damaged and there were a considerable number of casualties.

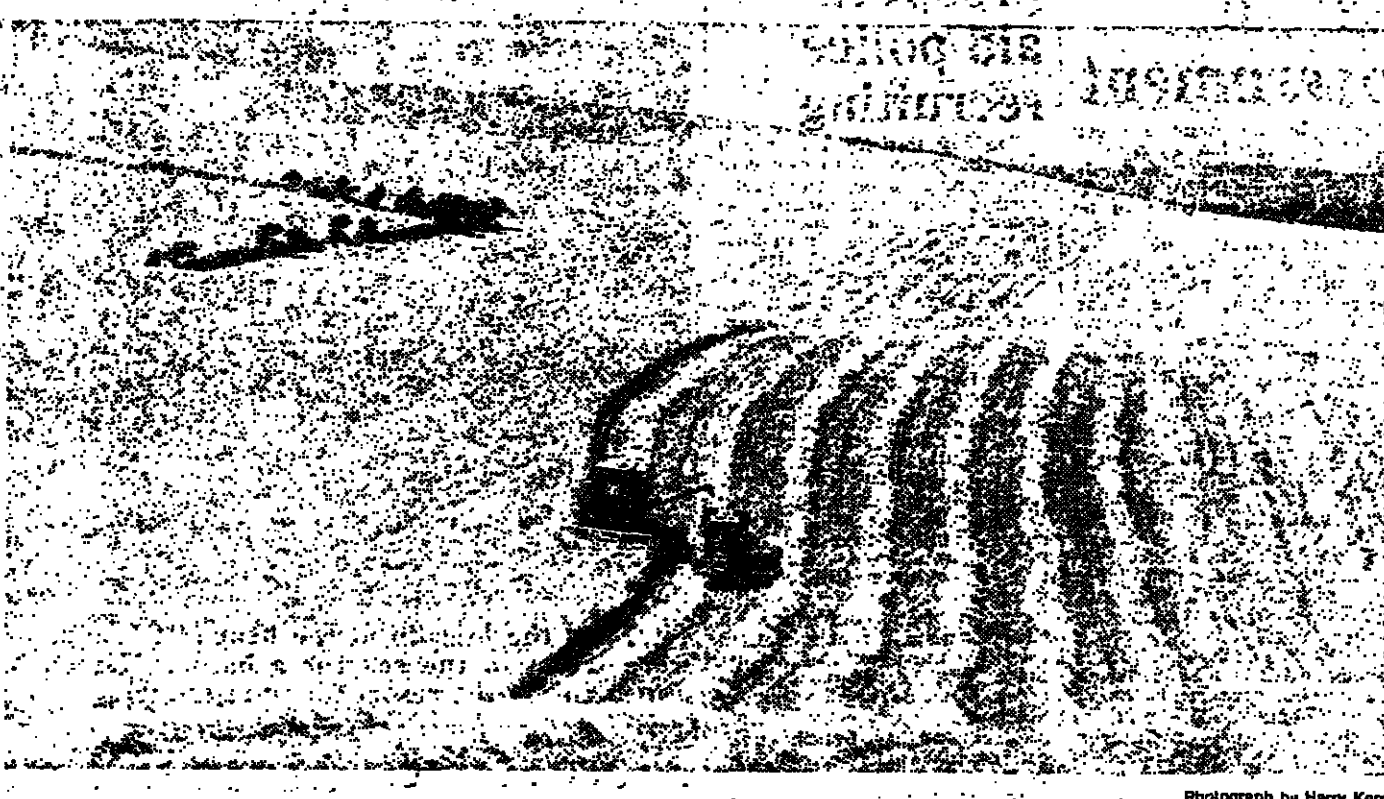
Apart from the Army garrison, several hundreds of civilians live in the town. The South African casualties are the worst since the 13-year-old hit-and-run war with Swapo guerrillas.

Mr Botha announced the retaliatory measures in East London, where he was addressing a National Party Congress. He told cheering delegates that units of Swapo had launched a bombardment from Zambia just after midnight yesterday and that Zambian units had joined in the attack.

We accordingly took appropriate steps after this attack," he added.

It is known that South African forces along the whole border of South-West Africa are poised for immediate attack.

Western envoys in Pretoria were supplied with South African Government account of the attack on Katima Mulilo. Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, described the attack as an extreme form of provocation. He said South Africa had repeatedly warned the president, Dr Kaunda, of Zambia against providing facilities for terrorists.



Contour lines spreading across the harvest fields as two men and their machines went to reap the wheat crop on Mr T. G. Rea's farm, Ashcombe, near Lewes, East Sussex.

Flights disrupted by engineers' walk-out

By Arthur Reed and Ian Murray

British Airways services out of Heathrow operated with only a few cancellations and delays yesterday in spite of a 24-hour strike by engineers.

But practically all services by the state airline to and from Manchester airport were cancelled after other workers had refused to handle aircraft in sympathy with the men on strike. An airport official said 75 flights were affected.

The strike, over lack of pay parity with engineers working for the independent airline, British Caledonian, is due to end at 5.30 am today. Some delays may take place today if engineers that were due to be serviced during the night are not ready.

Seven long-distance services were cancelled by British Airways from Heathrow yesterday, and the airline said there were one or two delays.

Pickets said there was almost total support for the unofficial stoppage by the 14,000 men. All airlines and their passengers are bracing themselves to meet the effects of a work-to-rule by French air traffic controllers due to begin tomorrow. They are in dispute with their employers over pay, outdated equipment, and the right to strike.

Protest as airlines are ordered to Gatwick

By Our Air Correspondent

Because Heathrow airport's capacity will be exhausted in two years, airlines flying from London to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar are being directed to move their bases to Gatwick from April 1. The transfer plan will involve about 12,000 flights a year. Talks are taking place between the Government and airlines serving Canada and Scandinavia about their moving to Gatwick.

The decision, announced by the Department of Trade, was welcomed by British Airways but opposed by Iberia, Spain's national airline, which is to enlist the aid of the Spanish Government in an effort to get the move reversed.

The move will mean 46 more flights a week out of Gatwick by British Airways alone, and protests over increased noise are expected from environmental groups.

Some airlines in Madrid have decided to oppose the move. Iberia described the move as pointless and attributed the row to the congestion at the British Airways Authority's failure to plan for and provide capacity to meet the foreseen increase in passengers.

A second salmon victim dies

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Mrs Betty Farmer, aged 66, of Sharn End, Birmingham, became the second victim to die of botulism yesterday, more than three weeks after eating contaminated United States salmon. Her husband, Jesse, aged 64, died last week from bronchial pneumonia due to the disease.

The two oldest survivors of a family tea party on July 31, when the contents of the tin of John West salmon were eaten, were still seriously ill at East Birmingham Hospital yesterday. They are Mr Leonard Farmer, aged 79, and his wife, Clara, aged 72, of Yardley.

An inquest on Mr Farmer on Tuesday when a verdict of accidental death was recorded. Dr Richard Whittington, the Birmingham Coroner, said there had been no criminal negligence.

After receiving antitoxin injections and admission to hospital soon after the meal all four were put on life-support systems.

So far, 2,311 of the 14,273 tins from the coded batch XFG 17145 have been recovered in Britain. More than a thousand have been analysed but no trace of toxin has been found, nor were any other cans damaged or corroded.

Order case inst

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The United States Air Force may renew its request to reactivate its stand-by base at Greenham Common, Berkshire, this time as a station for its new spy plane, the TR-1.

I understand that Greenham Common, recently rejected as a base for KC-135 tanker aircraft, is being considered as one of the three promising locations for the TR-1 when it is stationed in Europe in the early 1980s.

The United States plans to build up to 25 TR-1s at a total cost of about \$550m. The aircraft is a modernized version of the U-2, which was used in the 1960s when it was piloted by Lieutenant Gary Powers was shot down over the Soviet Union on a reconnaissance flight. Over Cuba during the 1950s, the aircraft was used for reconnaissance. The new version will be built by Lockheed, which produced the U-2, and 15 or more are expected to be sent to Europe, where they will monitor the build-up of Warsaw Pact armour.

The decision reflects President Carter's concern over the conventional threat in a region where Warsaw Pact tanks outnumber those of NATO by about three to one.

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US spy plane successor to U2 may be based in England

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

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Appeal by leader of Moon sect is upheld

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Threat by gunmen to kill Nicaragua hostages

Managua, Aug 23.—Marxist gunmen holding hundreds of hostages built an "execution wall" inside the Nicaraguan Parliament today and threatened to shoot the first three unless their demands were met.

"This is no joke. This is something very serious," a woman who is second in command of the guerrilla group said on the telephone. The three hostages threatened with death are two members of the Chamber of Deputies and an emigre Cuban journalist hostile to the Fidel Castro régime.

President Somoza called a cabinet meeting to study the demands, which include the freeing of all political prisoners, a \$10m (£5.2m) ransom and an amnesty for the guerrillas. The three hostages were taken on the telephone. The three hostages threatened with death are two members of the Chamber of Deputies and an emigre Cuban journalist hostile to the Fidel Castro régime.

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Speed record claim by France

Paris, Aug 23.—French railways today claimed a world speed record for their high speed train which reached 162.5 mph on a trial run between Strasbourg and Selestat.

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Villages in South-west struggle to survive

By John Young, Planning Reporter

Disturbing confirmation of the declining quality of village life is provided in a report published today by the Standing Conference of Rural Community Councils.

The report, based on a survey by councils in the South-west, supplemented by information from other counties and national organizations, concludes that many small communities are struggling for survival, as more and more of their essential services close and public transport deteriorates.

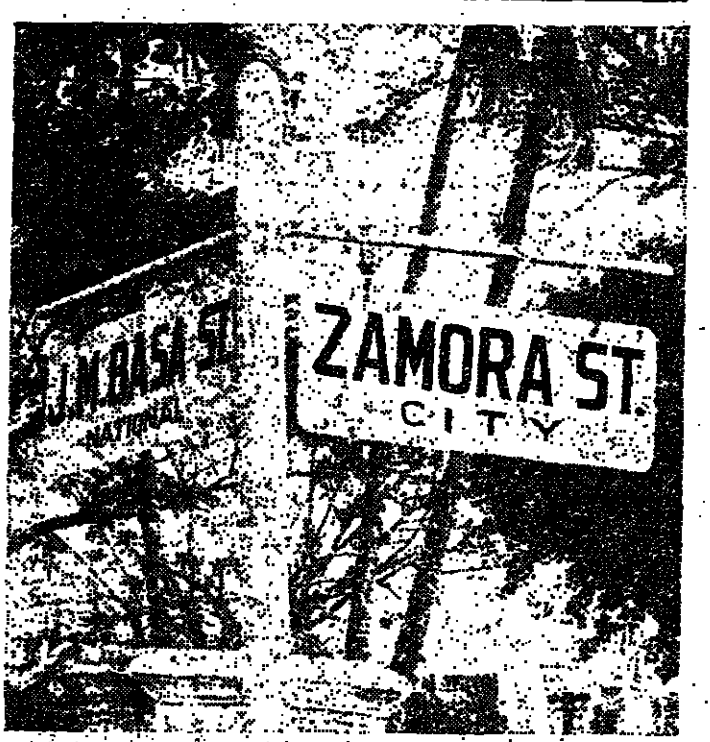
It identifies the lack of medical and pharmaceutical services as potentially the greatest difficulty. Last year more than three quarters of villages in Wiltshire and more than two thirds of those in Gloucestershire and Somerset, had no doctor's surgery.

Of the 1,025 villages included in the survey, three quarters had no chemist, and in Wiltshire and Somerset the proportion was more than nine tenths. In more than half the villages without a chemist the local doctor did not dispense medicines.

Almost two fifths of villages in Wiltshire and Somerset had no school, and the report comments that such a lack is likely to have a direct effect on the number of families who will choose to remain and thus help to maintain balanced communities.

In Wiltshire and Somerset, 75 per cent in Cornwall had closed within the past five years. The most pronounced loss in those five years was that of the village shop. In 1977

Continued on page 2, col 1



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HOME NEWS

Health service unions to shorten week in defiance of government

By Craig Seton

Seventy unions yesterday served notice on the Government that 26,000 professional and technical staff they represent in the National Health Service will cut their working week by an hour from September 4, as an interim step towards a 35-hour week.

They said their action was in response to management "prevarication" over the date to implement an agreement for a 37-hour week, which their members will now start to operate.

The Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday that a unilateral cut in the working week from 38 hours would be regarded as industrial action. Government policy required any reduction in hours should be costed and offset against any pay settlement, but the unions had concluded a phase three agreement that made no provision for a reduced working week.

The unions, chief among which are the National Union of Public Employees, the Confederation of Health Service Employees and the National Association of Government Officers, said the move would cause little disruption if it was treated sensibly by management, but any attempt to cut their members' salaries by an hour a week would be regarded as provocative and further action, including the possibility of sanctions, would then have to be considered.

Representatives of the unions said the move was in line with TUC policy on a shorter working week and would increase employment opportunities. Members would do the same amount of work in the shorter period and it was not a way of gaining more overtime payments. They rejected management assertions that it might increase the salary bill by 9 per cent.

They said their members were employed throughout the whole spectrum of technical and professional services in the health service, but did not deal directly with patients, who would not be jeopardized by the action.

The staff side had claimed a 35-hour week since 1974 and agreed with management a reduction in hours should be implemented as an interim measure. Since then, a representative said, management had prevaricated on a date, and the unions regarded it as "the greatest hobby."

The department said the move would involve works officers, laboratory staff and other technical staff, such as dental auxiliaries.

Better pay prospects aid police recruiting

The pay settlement that will give the police a 40 per cent rise spread over two years, starting from next month, has encouraged more men and women to apply to join in England, Scotland and Wales, it was announced yesterday.

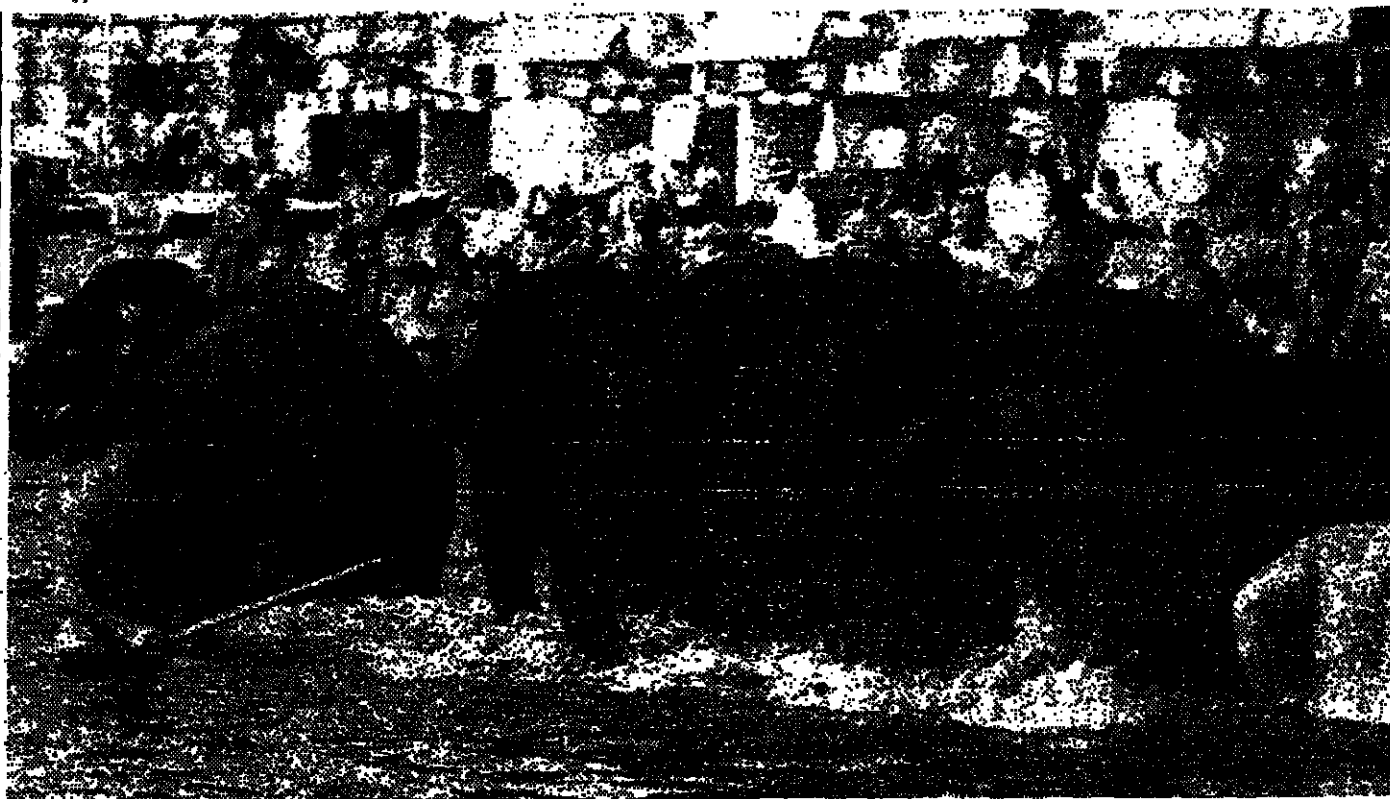
The Home Office said it was confident that the manpower shortage would become less acute.

Mr Harry Ewing, the Scottish Office Under-Secretary of State, said that for the first time for three years the decline in the number of policemen in Scotland had been halted. By this time next year the Scottish forces, at present more than a thousand men under recruitment, would practically have their full complement.

At a press conference in Glasgow he said that in the six weeks to the middle of August there had been more than seven hundred applications in Scotland, and that some officers who had put in applications to resign were seeking to stay.

In Strathclyde, which has Scotland's largest force, 178 men and 41 women have applied.

Scotland Yard said there had been many applications from former officers to rejoin and for transfers.



Time for the big dip at the beach at Weymouth, Dorset, yesterday when four circus elephants were taken to the sea for a bath. Named Vickie, Ramme, Getta and Rebecca, they are appearing in the resort for the summer.

Sect leader wins appeal over visa

By Robin Young

The Rev Son Myung Moon, leader of the controversial Unification Church, or "Moonies," sect, yesterday won his appeal against a Home Office refusal to extend a two-week visitor's permit, which expired in May.

After the appeal adjudicator's decision had been announced, Mr Moon and three assistants whose appeals were similarly upheld made fresh applications to stay in Britain until September 15.

In his decision, Mr John Peterkin, the appeal adjudicator, said he had allowed it because the Home Office's refusal had been based on speculative reports in *The Times*. That was not in accordance with the Immigration Act, although the Home Secretary could not be faulted for paying attention to reports in a responsible newspaper.

During the tribunal hearing last week it was denied that there was any truth in reports that had appeared in *The Times* suggesting that the Unification Church was proposing to move its headquarters to the United States and that staff had been transferred here from America, that the American tax authorities had refused the church tax exemption, and that Mr Moon had left the United States to avoid being subpoenaed by a House committee investigating American-Korean relations.

The Home Office said it was not in a position to grant an extension of Mr Moon's visa, although the adjudicator said that the application for two months' stay, which was refused on May 25, would have expired on July 13. He could also refuse the new applications for extensions, which are now being considered.

At a press conference in a London public house called after the adjudicator's decision had been made known, Mr Richard Biddlecombe, press officer for the Unification Church in Great Britain, said that he had no idea how long Mr Moon would wish to stay. "He is a very spontaneous person and does not make plans in advance," Mr Biddlecombe said.

He said he was personally convinced "through his own experience of my personal relationship with God" that Mr Moon was the Messiah, though "Mr Moon has made no such claims himself."

Mr Biddlecombe said that Mr Moon and the Unification Church had received hostile treatment from the press. The public were welcome to attend their meetings and hear their teachings at 40, Centre Street, Lancaster, Lancashire, or at the church's headquarters at Lancaster, Lancashire.

He said the church had about 1,300 members in Britain. The church had about 10 million members throughout the world, he said, about half of whom devoted themselves to its work full-time. It was possible that Mr Moon would give a public appearance in Britain.

Submission to the adjudicator of a statement by Mr Moon on behalf of Mr Moon were made by several academics, including Professor R. V. Jones, professor of astronomy at Aberdeen University, Professor B. D. Josephson, FRS, professor of physics at Cambridge University, and Dr J. H. Conway, professor of sociology at the London School of Economics.

Unemployment sit-in at Tory HQ

All 26 Right to Work campaign demonstrators who occupied part of the Conservative Party's Central Office in London yesterday were removed by the police and arrested.

For an hour and a half they barricaded themselves inside the telephone exchange on the ground floor of the office in Smith Square, Westminster, to protest at the Conservatives' "cynical" and "unemployment as a political issue."

The police ejected them after the party's chairman, Lord Thorneycroft, had told them: "You are trespassers and I require you to leave the room forthwith."

The protesters had declined an offer from Lord Thorneycroft to discuss their grievances if they would vacate the room.

At Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, later, seven women and 19 men, aged between 15 and 38, of whom 19 are unemployed, were bound over to keep the peace for a year. They admitted causing a disturbance.

Chief Supt John Penney told Mr Edmund MacDermott, the magistrate, that the group entered the office at 9 am, walked past the security guards and locked themselves in the communications room after ejecting a woman employee. He said there had been no violence and the group had not resisted when ejected.

The defendants faced the magistrate in groups of up to five at a time. He told one group: "It seems that you have had the opportunity to air your grievances and you have done that."

One defendant, Stewart Fancie, aged 19, unemployed, of Greenvale Road, Elham, was fined £30 after admitting having used a fire extinguisher and using it to avoid paying half his fare to Charing Cross. Another, John Pettit, aged 25, unemployed, of Wakelin House, Seaborn Street, Islington, was remanded on bail, accused of stealing an internal telephone directory from the room.

Mr John Deason, national secretary of the campaign, who did not take part in the demonstration, said: "The campaign has always been fighting the Government's policies and the TUC's lack of militancy on unemployment."

"In view of the fact that this is an election period, we are heartily disgusted that the Tories should now suddenly discover the cause of the unemployed. We think this is deeply cynical when they have no concern for the unemployed at all."

TUC's total membership now 11,865,000

By Our Labour Staff

Membership of the TUC has risen by nearly 350,000 in the past 12 months to a record 11,865,000. The previous year's figure was 480,000, which included some affiliations by non-TUC unions.

The TUC said membership was increasing notably among clerical, technical and managerial employees, the many unions which have been working hard for the past decade and more to recruit white-collar employees have convinced professional people that, by combination, they can provide themselves with a service that they can obtain in no other way.

"Thousands of people who only a few years ago would have scoffed at the idea of joining a union are now eager. The TUC is 50 per cent stronger than 25 years ago."

"Working people are for ever being told that trade unions are unpopular and that their influence is waning," the TUC said. "The answer that working people are giving to this is that in every form of occupation, they are flocking to join unions."

Labour to use union cash mainly on marginal seats

By Christopher Thomas

Labour Reporters

Trade union and Labour Party leaders have convened talks aimed at ensuring the reelection of a Labour government. The priority will be a party appeal to unions for fighting funds.

Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, yesterday attended a meeting of the Trade Union Committee for Labour Victory, which is chaired by Mr David Bassett, chairman of the TUC.

The money raised will be concentrated on fighting marginal seats. A public relations campaign is to be organized, which Mr Bassett said, "will deal with any questions raised by the Tories about trade union activity."

The committee will play a crucial role in the party's propaganda campaign, but its most important contribution will be money. Despite opposition to the Government's 5 per cent pay limit the unions are determined to keep Mrs Thatcher out of office.

Unions so far involved in the committee are the National Union of Railwaymen, the

National Union of Public Employees, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs.

Other unions will be invited to join. Members of the TUC General Council whose unions are affiliated to the Labour Party will discuss their pre-election strategy next week after the TUC conference.

The committee will meet Mr Norman Ashton, Labour Party treasurer.

Most senior union leaders are convinced that the election will be in October and it has been suggested that Mr Callaghan may name the day when he addresses the TUC conference on Tuesday week. He will be attempting to defuse the pay issue, but that should not be difficult before the election.

The 5 per cent policy will survive in name only until then, and after that unions will ignore it in their negotiations. The limit is unlikely to survive the Ford deal, due on October 21.

More strikes planned on Tube

By Our Labour Staff

A series of one-day unofficial strikes is planned by London Underground workers over a pay grievance. Protracted talks every day this week have failed to produce a peace formula. More talks will be held next Wednesday.

Unofficial workers' representatives have called for a 24-hour stoppage on September 7, and every Thursday after that. They have asked the National Union of Railwaymen to make the action official, but that is not likely.

Mr Robert Kettle, a lay official of the union's Tube branch, said he expected widespread support from station staff and some support from signmen. Signmen would have to close and he believed many trains would be unable to run.

Last week's strikes by station staff closed about 40 stations on three days for periods of up to four hours. The workers are protesting at reductions in overtime and rest-day working.

Mr Prentice twice tried to join party, Liberals insist

Mr Reg Prentice, the former Labour minister who turned Conservative, last night repeated his denial that he had tried to join the Liberal Party. Earlier yesterday the London Liberal Party insisted that Mr Prentice did try to join the Liberals after losing Labour support in his constituency of Newham, North-east.

The disagreement between Mr Prentice and the Liberals over his recent political moves began after a speech by Mr Prentice on Monday night in Mr David Steel's constituency of Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles. He urged Liberals to vote Conservative at the next election.

Mr Steel reiterated on Tuesday by saying that Mr Prentice, while still a member of the Cabinet, approached him to secure Liberal endorsement of his candidature.

Mr Prentice said in a statement yesterday: "I am getting very tired of David Steel's smear tactics. There is absolutely no truth whatsoever in any reports that I ever thought of joining the Liberal Party at any stage in my political career."

"In 1975 and 1976 I was seriously considering the option of fighting Newham, North-east, as an independent in a

by-election. Some local Conservatives took the view that they ought to support me in any such venture, rather than running a candidate of their own," he said.

"Some local Liberals took the same attitude. David Steel gave his support in this, doubtless because he saw a way of saving the Liberal Party a deposit."

"At that stage, I thought in terms of securing a clear run for my candidacy in such a by-election. But once I had decided to join the Conservative Party, for reasons which I have made public, these arguments no longer applied."

An earlier statement yesterday by Mr Gerard Mulholland, spokesman for the London Liberals, said: "While Mr Prentice was a Labour Cabinet minister and Secretary of State for Overseas Development he tried to join the Liberal Party. He tried a second time soon afterwards."

Mr Mulholland said that "after Mr Prentice's dismissal from the Labour candidacy he again approached Newham Liberals through an intermediary to see if they would support him as an independent," as the Lincoln Liberals had supported Mr Dick Taverne.

"Again the Newham Liberals unanimously indicated that they had no desire to have him

Deliveries of bread threatened

Bread deliveries might be affected if protest action at two Allied Bakeries plants, spreads. Representatives of the Bakers, Food and Allied Workers' Union met the Federation of Bakers last night on an attempt to reach a settlement. The trouble started at the Allied Bakeries' works at Hadenford, Staffordshire when 42 workers went on strike in a morning dispute. The company brought in management staff from other bakeries and the union, claiming of strike-breaking, recommended an official stoppage.

Workers at the Allied bakery at Besham, Essex, were also on strike yesterday while bakeries in the Midlands were affected by overtime bans and go-slows.

Mr Fred Oligati, the union's Midlands secretary, said that the strike at Besham was a bread, seemed likely.

The bread group declined to comment.

Mason challenge by bomb case man's father

By Our Own Correspondent

Belfast

Mr Brendan Gallagher, who maintains that his son was wrongly convicted of bombing the British Legion Hall in Strabane, announced yesterday that he will stand against Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, in his constituency of Banagher at the next election.

Mr Gallagher was held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act for 24 hours earlier this week after he arrived in England to see a preview of *The Legion Hall Bombing*, a BBC play about his son's trial. William Gallagher was jailed for 12 years in 1976.

Minibus crash: Twelve woman soldiers were injured last night when their military minibus crashed in the north Belfast area of Ligoniel.

In brief

Treasure trove payments

A total of £106,230 was paid out by the Treasure Trove Reviewing Committee during its first year.

That amount was made up of eight separate payments, including one of £80,000, for some Celtic gold coins found at Waltham St Lawrence, Berkshire.

Inquiry into death

Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced yesterday that there will be an independent statutory inquiry into the case of Darrin Clarke, the Liverpool boy aged three who died in hospital after being maltreated by the man who lived with his mother.

Quadruphony put off

Quadruphonic broadcasts by the BBC have had to be suspended because the BBC and the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs have not agreed on terms for the second year of the experimental transmissions.

£2m loan to papers

The Government is to lend £2m to Outramps, publishers of the *Glasgow Herald* and *Glasgow Evening Times*, to help with the £10m cost of moving from Mitchell Street to Albion Street.

New 'Evita' actor

Gary Bond, aged 38, will take over the role of Che Guevara in *Evita*, the West End musical from David Essex when his contract ends in November, it was announced last night.

Water control stays

A Department of the Environment official yesterday repeated earlier assurances by the Government that it would not permit any relaxation in standards of water pollution control.

Appeal over expulsion

Mr Govind Gidwani, a civil engineer of Cambridge, Surrey, who was expelled from the Junior Carlton Club last June, is to take the case to the Court of Appeal.



Mayfair shooting: Fahad Mithri (left), charged with murder after last Sunday's attack outside the Europa Hotel, and an unidentified man photographed after he had been killed. Both are of Arab appearance and are known to have lived in the United Kingdom for about two weeks before the shooting.

Foreign guards may carry guns in Britain

By Our Crime Reporter

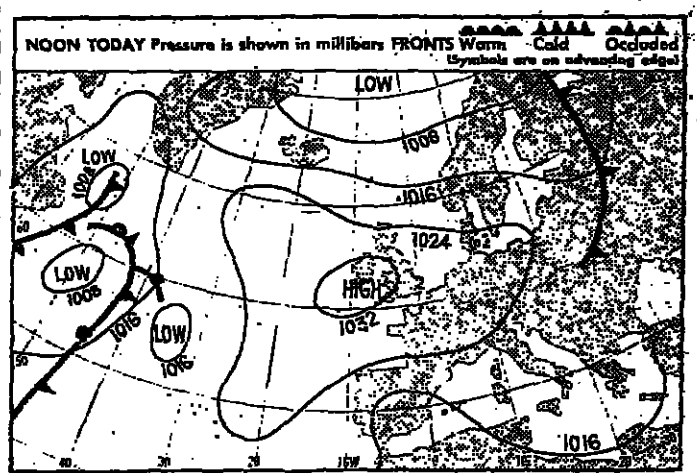
Foreign security men are allowed to carry guns in Britain despite government statements this week after the El Al attack that only soldiers and police officers are allowed to carry guns.

Arms are permitted for bodyguards accompanying heads of state, ministers and diplomats under informal agreements which allow armed guards to enter Britain and in return a minister going abroad is allowed to take an armed guard from the British police. But the El Al security men are designated as civilians, and are not in the same category as the men accompanying a head of state.

Scotland Yard tries to limit the number of arms carried by visiting guards. In one case, cited yesterday, a visiting head of state arrived with a large retinue, but only a handful of men at the core of his party were allowed guns.

Recently a senior police officer assured journalists that arms were taken from all arriving security men: guidance from Whitehall suggested a blanket embargo on arms, which does not appear to be the case.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 6.0 am. Sun sets: 8.5 pm. Moon sets: 1.14 pm. Moon rises: 11.7 pm.

Last quarter: Tomorrow.

Lighting up: 8.35 pm to 5.31 am.

High water: London Bridge, 6.36 am, 7.0m (23.0ft); 6.49 pm, 6.9m (22.8ft). Avonmouth, noon, 11.8m (39.3ft). Dover, 3.46 am, 6.1m (20.2ft); 4.44 pm, 6.2m (20.2ft). Hull, 10.48 am, 7.0m (23.0ft); 11.21 pm, 6.5m (21.2ft). Liverpool, 3.52 am, 3.9m (12.8ft); 4.18 pm, 3.3m (10.8ft).

An anticyclone is centred over Ireland, with a strong ridge extending E across England.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S, SW England, East Anglia, Midlands, S Wales: Dry, sunny spells after early mist patches; wind variable, light; max temp 23°C (73°F).

Central W, NE England, borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Dry, variable cloud, bright or sunny periods after early mist patches; wind mainly W, light; max temp 21°C (70°F).

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny spells; wind NE, light; max temp 20°C (68°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Mainly dry, rather cloudy at times, bright or sunny intervals; wind W, light; max temp 19°C (66°F).

Abertawe, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional rain or drizzle, sunny intervals; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 17°C (63°F).

Shetland: Rather cloudy, occasional rain, some sunny intervals; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 14°C (57°F).

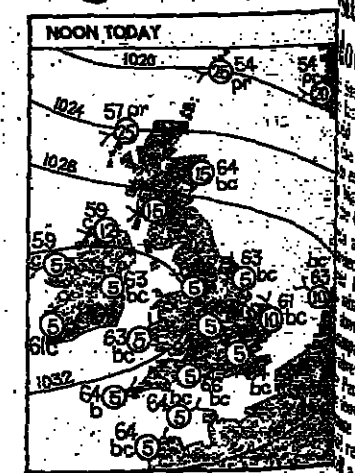
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry and warm with sunny periods, but parts of Scotland and E England will be cooler and cloudier at times; perhaps with a drizzle.

Sea: passages S North Sea: Wind N, light or moderate; sea slight.

Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, moderate, locally fresh; sea slight or moderate.

St George's Channel: Wind N, light or moderate; sea slight.

Irish Sea: Wind NW, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.



At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm. Aug 23

Resort	Temp	Wind	Sea
Bournemouth	18.0	11.0	1.0
Brighton	18.0	11.0	1.0
Cardiff	18.0	11.0	1.0
Exeter	18.0	11.0	1.0
Gloucester	18.0	11.0	1.0
Harrogate	18.0	11.0	1.0
Leamington	18.0	11.0	1.0
Llandudno	18.0	11.0	1.0
Loughborough	18.0	11.0	1.0
Manchester	18.0	11.0	1.0
Marblehead	18.0	11.0	1.0
Morecambe	18.0	11.0	1.0
Newcastle	18.0	11.0	1.0
Northampton	18.0	11.0	1.0
Nottingham	18.0	11.0	1.0
Oban	18.0	11.0	1.0
Orkney	18.0	11.0	1.0
Plymouth	18.0	11.0	1.0
Portsmouth	18.0	11.0	1.0
Reading	18.0	11.0	1.0
Scarborough	18.0	11.0	1.0
Sheffield	18.0	11.0	1.0
Southampton	18.0	11.0	1.0
Stirling	18.0	11.0	1.0
Swansea	18.0	11.0	1.0
Torquay	18.0	11.0	1.0
Warrington	18.0	11.0	1.0
Widnes	18.0	11.0	1.0
Windsor	18.0	11.0	1.0
Worcester	18.0	11.0	1.0
Wrexham	18.0	11.0	1.0
Yarmouth	18.0	11.0	1.0

More UK migrants sought

by Craig Seton

Several thousand more Britons each year are likely to become eligible for settlement in Australia after the relaxation of immigration rules by the Australian Government. A press conference in London was told yesterday that Britain was still considered a primary source of "new blood" for the growing country and the new rules were an attempt to increase emigration from the present 22,000 a year to at least 30,000.

Mr Ian Lindenmeyer, first assistant secretary in the Australian Department of Immigration, said that the new rules would relax entry qualifications in a new "family reunion" category. A point system would be adopted that would permit entry not just for immediate relatives but also for non-dependent relatives and more distant family members.

The Australian Government had recognized the social needs of keeping families together. It would also create a new category of "entrepreneurs" to enable more people with energy and initiative, who hitherto might not have been able to settle to enter.

Last year Australia received 72,000 new settlers, 22,000 of them British. A new three-year immigration programme was being introduced to achieve a net gain of settlers of 70,000 a year. The Australian Government hoped Britain would supply up to 30,000 of these.

The new rules will apply from the start of next year. Unemployment in Australia is 360,000 with a population of just over 14 million; the annual number of British immigrants has slumped from a peak of about 70,000 in the late 1960s to 22,000 last year. The Australians want to reverse that trend.

Means test for legal aid attacked

By Our Legal Correspondent

The means test that determines a person's entitlement to legal aid is criticized in a pamphlet published by the Child Poverty Action Group today.

The author, Mr Martin Partington, a law lecturer, suggests that in many cases poor people do not get their legal aid entitlement and some with incomes below the poverty line still have to contribute to legal costs.

He points to the delay that means-testing may entail. Sometimes it is granted only after the case has been heard.

Mr Partington proposes that some priority areas of legal need, such as proceedings over employment and housing, should not be subject to a means test.

The Legal Aid Means Test by Martin Partington (CPAG, 50p).

No school, shop, pub or garage in many villages

Continued from page 1

between a quarter and a third of all villages in Aron, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Somerset had no such shop, and the report suggests that the decline will continue.

"There will almost certainly be people in all the villages involved who will have no easy access to transport of their own easily available or who will be daunted by high fares on public transport when faced with the need to shop elsewhere", it states.

The second most marked decline was in the number of sub-post offices; last year about

a fifth of villages in the survey area had no such facility.

Perhaps the most striking summary of the position is provided by West Dorset, where three quarters of villages were found to have no school, 68 per cent no garage, 61 per cent no pub, half no post office and nearly a third no shop.

In addition to bare statistics, the report offers an interesting commentary on the decline of various facilities. Shops, for example, frequently find it difficult to get adequate and regular supplies; in the past they have played a social role in village life; their closure damages local morale.

Schools have been affected by cuts in public spending, although on the whole they are cheaper to run than those in urban areas. The closure of public houses is partly attributable to large breweries obtaining a local monopoly of tied houses.

Many garages have been threatened by price-cutting competition between the oil companies, which has led to differences of up to 15p a gallon between large urban outlets and isolated rural filling stations.

The report concludes that the loss of services and the changing population will be seen by planners to justify

negative planning decisions which will reinforce the decline. In aggregate terms they represent a massive change to the scale and form of rural life in England.

But it argues that there is still time for something to be done. Among its recommendations are that proposed closures should be publicized, and local authorities charged with the duty to seek alternatives. More mobile and part-time services should be provided and greater use made of voluntary help.

The Decline of Rural Services (Standing Conference of Rural Community Councils, 23 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3BU).

Leading article, page 13

Five held after guest house raid

Five people were interviewed by senior detectives yesterday after large sums of money had been found by armed police at a guest house in Somerset.

Four men and a woman were arrested on Tuesday by regional crime squad officers and men of the Avon and Somerset police in the hamlet of Bossington, near Minehead. It is understood that they were taken to Scotland Yard for questioning.

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Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

Durselves as
we see
ourselves

...how game you needed to be to d in Victorian high society. Gar- mens, pillow rags, country house some chandeliers to while away those d hours not spent in killing any- or when it had got too dark to see times and the prey was all indoors, most in the enactment of alterna- in the form of tableaux with the Family and Household. A tradition interestingly carried on up to e Windsor and our two princesses, ed for posterity we may see Archib- Connaught as "The Beast" for the ale quadrille at the Marlborough hall of 1874, his heavy-lidded pro- Hanoverian eyes providing a contrast to the glassy stare of the skin somewhat askew on his head, to Queen Victoria" in which of the Household donned sheets studded around a commanding y their monarch amid trails of y hints at many hours of disciplined

funnier, though unintentionally so, photos of Major Bigge, Prince of Battenberg and Miss Minnie e is a pose from Carmen static to let the bull impale all three e run; and Princess Alexandra of h as a Sleeping Beauty more han flesh being crept up on by illiam Cecil as her saviour Prince, quite the thing in snappy tight- Afro wig, and since the Queen ave been watching we may sup- approaches were most chaste.

and many more gems com- ing man's desire to look like e else can be found in an excellent n at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery and Helen Barry e National Museum of Antiquities d who share premises and have ted on this exhibition, the cata- ms a definitive backbone to the a phenomenon—fancy dress. It le from the National Galleries of 17, Ansie Place, Edinburgh l Tel. 031-556 8921, price £2 inc- and packing. At the portrait gal- s £2.40.

dition is called Van Dyck in ousers. An allusion to the painter o wrote: "Artists today have to with the horrible antagonism of dress; no wonder therefore that r portraits look really dignified, ine Vanduyck's (sic) Charles I in check trousers!"

plaint, of course, is an old one iter and painter. Perhaps the tes its own dress or more likely : aging process inherent in life k which a close observation of rovides. Destined to hang for a ed years on the ancestral walls, s personalities in search of some- s fleeting looked back to the gold s days and had themselves sculped -painted in Roman armour or bout with gauzy draperies most o our climate.

anity of timelessness, however, explain the upsurge in costume which characterized the nine- tury. Bennett and Stevenson are overestimated in exploring the ty and the social factors behind ing of such alien garb. Some e obvious. Mary Queen of Scots— it was the beautiful tragic aristoc- sion and a loser to boot—was pular. Viewed as a murderous Catholic martyr, the figure had al. But one has only to look at ferable arrogance of the Duke of ugh posed for the Devonshire il in 1897 in the costume of his ebar, or the hilarious choice of e Mademoiselle de Moulart as e at the same event, to get an to why a society so restricted and -livered felt the need to break e-believe. Marie Antoinette had ame way. Even in the most aim- an flutter intimations of a life

as the demand for costume that e a regular aspect of even the tinguished courtier. Monsieur ight just as well find his work- ducing a loan of Arc encielme gled crinoline. Books of patterns icious and very inventive. Too



Limited edition

A beautiful hand-printed light evening outfit, mid-calf of pure silk, gauze and chiffon. This is the perfect dress for the special summer occasion, now the sun has arrived and the shops are sold out. Lisa Zimer is a new name on the fashion scene; better known as an artist she is especially good at these fresh original prints. One size, available only by mail order from Lisa Zimer, 82 Grafton Way, W1, in three colour ways—grey, yellow or maroon/olive. Please mark the envelope MAIL ORDER. Price £50. Photograph by John Swannell.

inventive sometimes, surely. What can one have looked like dressed as a Hall? The instructions suggest the figure "made to represent a hatstand with pegs, candlesticks, etc. Skirt of black and white checks to resemble oilcloth."

For myself I would rather have gone as a piano with keys embroidered round my hem or as Egypt in a lot of paint trees and wasp-striped stockings. I should certainly have preferred my escort in supercilious eighteenth-century grandeur than as the jolly Jack Tar, democratic but hardly flattering, who in this particular fashion plate has captured Egypt's affections.

Fancy dress has never been without its perils. Who can forget the scene in Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca* when that gauche nunny of a heroine falls into a trap wide enough to catch an elephant and follows advice to wear what turns out to have been the choice of her haunting predecessor? In vulgar rhyme there is the sad tale of the fellow invited to a fancy dress ball who thought he would risk it and go as a biscuit and get eaten-up by a dog in the hall.

Poor Mrs Albinia Hobart, who truly had a figure like Double Eagle II, was mercilessly cartooned by James Gilray for her mock buxom reveals. Did not the parents of Lady Emily Kerr have the classical background or the forethought to pause before commissioning a painting of their young daughter in such a licentious role as a bacchant? Would Elizabeth Gunning have booked the Duke of Hamilton in 1952 had she not bowed to the demands of her mother and the sulks of her sister and exchanged an exotic oriental glitter for that of a Quaker girl?

One suspects that with a nature as sweet, unjealous and pliable as that she could have captured anybody, though it was a bit of luck that the ball was not

masked or the noble Duke, appraised of his beloved's intended frock, might have been whispering sweet nothings into the wrong ear.

Of course fancy dress allied to anything outdoors in Britain poses hazards all its own. In 1839 participants in the Eglinton tournament, that splendid recreation of chivalry, were subjected to thorough douching. Some knightly hearts failed them and the Marquis of Londonderry went so far as to erect an umbrella over self and horse which caused the spectators and the Queen of Beauty (well beauty is often cruel) much mirth.

These days fancy dress is relegated to weddings and to reluctant small children through the wastepipe might say that much of what is worn every day around the streets is indeed more costume than fashion. The great balls and pageants have been killed-off by expense, and leisure is at a premium. The early days of photography, under Octavius Hill and Robert Adamson, had spread the concept of portraiture of persons as well-known or timeless characters and Julia Margaret Cameron had done a lot of work on these same lines. Now to capture a look with a camera is so instant, so cheap and thus with dated no more than charmingly nostalgic, that the search for something which will not in the words of the Spectator of 1711 "make a very odd figure and perhaps look monstrous in the Eyes of Posterity" is over. In other words, you can wear what you like.

Where to buy costumes. Phillips Son and Naele, 7 Blenheim Street, W1; 629 6602. Belvedere Antiques, 4 Belvedere, Lansdown Road, Bath, Tel. 315 987. Where to hire. Bernans and Nathans Ltd, 18 Irvine Street, WC2; 839 1651, who are still going strong and indeed have provided some costumes for "Van Dyck in check trousers".



Dressing up

Photographs taken by John Leigh at the recent Butterfly Ball in Berkeley Square.

NEW BOOKS

Everything bright as fire in a mist

The Diary of Virginia Woolf
Volume II 1920-1924
Edited by Anne Olivier Bell
(The Hogarth Press £3.50)

"Back from Garsington", wrote Virginia Woolf in her diary on July 17, 1922, and too unwell to write—I meant to say read; but then this does not count as writing. It is gone, well, like having a bath—which, of course, I did not get at Garsington.

One of the great joys of this marvellous companionable diary, besides the gossip, the virtuosity and the jokes, is the spontaneity of its thinking aloud: Mrs Woolf at practice, "writing down the fidgets" as doing as she puts it on another occasion, her scales: "I daresay I practised Jacob here—and Mrs D and shall invent my next book here; for here I write merely in the spirit of fun it is up, and old V. of 1940 will see something in it too."

As may at once be seen, she rarely rewrites the Diary—so many "heres" and "there" would scarcely have escaped in Jacob's Room, Mrs Dalloway and the literary journalism on which she spent most of her writing time during the four years covered by this volume—and on occasion she even allows herself a touch of speculation, like the attempt to record a conversation between Leonard, Desmond, MacCarthy, Janet Case and herself, as without life, but other miniature pieces—polo match at Hurlingham, Marie Lloyd at the Bedford Music Hall, a blood-pripping London party—are brilliant, whilst dinner with Augustine Birrell, who already belonged to a cultured context of the day, produces a conversational record far more convincing than that achieved with her still Protean contemporaries.

By several miles and for lack of serious competition, Katherine Mansfield's husband, portrayed as devious, sentimental and malicious, is the villain of this book. Yet the Diary is, on the whole, kinder than the Letters, since "old V" of 1940 "thinks no ill of posterity" is assumed to be after, less immediate gratification than Nessa, Lytton, Clive and the rest of Bloomsbury's respecters as they opened their morning post, the poet Ruth Manning-Sanders, for example, is "fat" in the Letters, "plump" in the Diary.

Between 1920 and 1924 Virginia's work and reputation steadily advanced without mental setback. Jacob's Room (1922) was warmly received by her friends and by some critics; Mrs Dalloway was selected by the publishers as the best of her work, and she began work on the first novel she thought about.

I figure that the approach will be entirely different this time: no scaffolding; scarcely a brick to be seen; all crepuscular, but everything bright as fire in the mist. Then I'll find room for so

Of course, the novelist's tireless search for truthfulness in understanding and transcription spared none of them in its path, least of all herself, though the number of declared enemies was surprisingly small: perhaps Sidney and Beatrice Webb ("Why should the right persons be so entirely stupid? ... Shall we become like that too?") and Mr and Mrs G. D. H. Cole, their heirs apparent; certainly Mary Hutchinson, Clive Bell's friend, and Norman Reade-Smith, literary editor of the Westminster Gazette, here described in terms no man would ever dare to use of any woman; and above all, John Middleton Murry.

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much—a gaiety—an inconsequence—a light spirited stepping at my sweet will. She was fully aware that recourse to her sweet will might tempt her to the egotism she deplored in the experimental work of Dorothy Richardson and Joyce. ("I'm reminded all the time," she wrote of *Ulysses*, which she read in 1922, "of some callow board-school boy... full of wits and power, but so self-conscious and egotistical that he loses his head, becomes extravagant, makes kindly people feel sorry for him and stern ones merely scorned.")

Fire in the mist assumed not merely attention to humour and the heart but also an instinctive kindling in the presence of colour and warmth. ("This is our last evening. We sit over the fire waiting for post—the cream of the day, I think"). It is ironical to note that just as Vita Sackville-West was striking like a grenade (Virginia's word) into her life and the fastidious gardening revolution of Gertrude Jekyll was making its impact among the fashionables Leonard and Virginia Woolf were packing the beds at Monk's House, with the scarlet and orange dazzlements of gladioli, asters, anemones and nasturtiums. Impossible to imagine the writer of this diary and Vita Sackville-West truly at home in Vita's lovely, unshilling white garden.

Rodmell became the calm centre of the Woolfs' lives. The country is like a convent. The soul swims to me top. Hogarth House, Richmond, was the setting for the Hogarth Press, which published *The Waste Land* in 1922, and grew to the point where permanent assistants became essential: Ralph Manstons, Marjorie Thomson and George Rylands succeeded one another in temperamental profusion; in the end the right man for the (far

from easy) job was Angus Davidson; with Miss Thomson, mistress of the impossible Joad, restored.

As with the first volume, the chief pleasures of the Diary remain the writer's intense responsiveness to her surroundings—in some ways those not merely of a writer but also of a natural painter and musician—and the progress reports on her friends. Forster goes to stay with his Rajah, returns in gloom and completes *A Passage to India*; Katherine dies at Fontainebleau; to Virginia's sorrow and honest relief, Clive takes up with a Spanish lady, known as "the Giano"; and Lytton, more insouciant and much more with success ("His flame burns very pure") falls for a new series of gentle, irritating young men. Keynes, conversely, grows sleek on triumph, takes a little, and Virginia stares in cool amazement at two earlier passions of her life, Violet Dickinson and Madge Vaughan. Her sympathy for the unappetising of women from Lady Eleanor Cecil to the Vicar's wife, shows exceptionally true in this volume.

Anne Olivier Bell's editing of the Diary becomes more spirited whilst losing nothing of its helpfulness and sobriety. She is becoming an expert on public transport in the Twenties (important; this, since Virginia used trains, buses and the Tube with such frequency and enjoyment) and in correcting discreetly the diarist's misquotations and injustices among the latter, a reference to the "savage" Humphrey Ward, which is both savage and untrue. Mrs Bell is witty and tart on occasion, with an agreeably archaic taste for words like "disobedient", and she tells me everything I want to know except, on the penultimate page, the precise nature of a chemist's ette dress.

Michael Ratcliffe

Which channel do you watch?

Sex, Violence and the Media
By H. J. Eysenck and D. K. Nias
(Maurice Temple Smith, £5.95)

Eysenck has an odd habit of referring to himself in his own work as though he were an alien being. After introducing his theory of personality (Eysenck, 1976), he cautiously comments: "Based on some such reasoning as this Eysenck produced a number of consequences that should follow from his theory". And when he turns to his objective scale for measuring verbal erotica—4.5 points for a reference to "manual manipulation of female breasts", 12.8 points for "oral manipulation of male genitals to ejaculation"—he tells us that Eysenck (1977a) may have suggested it with tongue in cheek. It would have been nice to record that this was Eysenck's literary device for indicating some development in his thinking. No such luck. In this latest volume on the effects of

television, the tough-minded popularizer is as rigidly experimental and as self-righteously anti-philosophical as ever. By chapter 10 he and his Maudsley colleagues are at work on an objective violence scale which would provide a scientific basis for censorship. "Nothing would prevent the construction of such a formula... going from pushing some- thing, to gouging out of eyes, flaying, impaling." These sentimental aesthetes who feel that such a scale might not quite capture the artistic value of a piece of drama, may have to wait to discover if Eysenck (1978) had his tongue in his cheek when he wrote out the following reassurance: "Our point would be that not only that art does not need the explicit portrayal of sex and violence... but that such portrayal is a necessary and constructive, destroying whatever intentions the author may have had".

The path towards such vulgar "objectivity" is laid earlier on as Eysenck and Nias

heaver away among hundreds of laboratory studies in search of "Facts" about the behavioural effects of television violence and pornography. (Incidentally, where is all this television pornography: what channel are they all watching at the Maudsley?). In the case of violence, the main clear evidence of such an association (thus the call for censorship) and suggest that our present ignorance of the link is at least partly due to the suppression and distortion of disagreeable findings by the television companies.

There is some interesting inside material here, particularly on the American Commission, and it is even more irritating, therefore, that they do not bring a similar investigative subtlety to the rest of their subject matter, for despite its encyclopaedic pretensions, the main text never gets much beyond the specialized ding-dong stimulus-response stuff which Eysenck and his fellow-conditioners somehow believe is the only proper way to be scientific

about their fellow beings. Even though the authors of texts like this must expect their readers to bring reason and reflection to bear upon the argument in front of them, to find some meaning in it, to relate their reading to what they know and believe, a similar set of attributes is systematically denied to the stage army of subjects who inhabit the pages. These poor beings, mainly children and students, seem capable of little more than blankly absorbing their video-fix and then drifting out into the laboratories (in statistically significant numbers) to do the thing.

In the end it almost seems a more dangerously demeaning view of human nature, and one with profounder consequences, than that held by the television executive, who, in cultural ignorance of its effects, programmes a burst of gratuitous violence every 10 minutes in order to sell a few more tins of baked beans.

Laurie Taylor

Fiction

The Sea, the Sea
By Iris Murdoch
(Corgi and Windus, £5.50)

Let me put my cards on the table at once. There is no doubt in my mind that Iris Murdoch is one of the three best and most important novelists now writing in English (the other two are William Golding and Lawrence Sanders). The power of her imaginative vision, her intelligence and her awareness and revelation of human truth is quite remarkable, and she is, moreover, most delectably entertaining and inventive. Also, of course, enormously popular. I doubt if there are many other serious novelists in the world whose books are so widely and eagerly anticipated, and read with such passion. She has her reader in thrall, so vividly does she create and people her worlds, and after five hundred pages of this, I am sure she can surprise and amaze at innumerable turns.

There is an absolute distinctiveness about her talent; an Iris Murdoch novel is unmistakable (though hapless imitators recur annually), yet this is not merely a question of prose style. She writes very well, but somewhat loosely, occasionally bringing off a descriptive passage of some beauty, but also sometimes carrying an overload of adjectives. She can easily do most of the things a novelist has to do with language, but her real strengths and interests lie below the stylistic surface.

Because her imaginative world is so idiosyncratic, so easily recognizable, she is open to the charge of repetition, even of self-parody, but the accuracy with which she strikes in any serious sense, for those aspects of her books which are very obviously similar to one another are the least significant.

She is constantly worrying and digging away at one or two facets of human personality and behaviour, trying to illumine particular corners of the mind and heart, and occasionally it seems as if she sets up her characters to act out certain philosophical and intellectual conundrums. In practice, I doubt if this is so. Most

often, she studies love, inner sexual, familial or platonic, portraying with great wit, and a keen eye for the bizarre, all the ritual dances. Indeed, just because (like Durrell) she takes such delight in the games a novelist can play, there is always a danger that one will not take her seriously enough—and at the same time, too seriously.

In the new novel, the narrator, Charles Arrowby, is in something of the same predicament. But above all, he is quite unable to laugh at himself, and his own pathetic ludicrousness. As he writes, he reveals all the workings of his own ego. He is cleverly done, though, by using the first person device, Miss Murdoch has made things easier for herself, because he is both desperate to expose and explain himself, and totally lacking in self-knowledge and understanding. It is passion which chiefly blinds him, obsessive, narrowing and self-absorbed.

He has retired from the theatre, where he won fame, for some of the more of many women to sea, where he swims, broods into his diary and eats a peculiarly delightful diet of tinned food. He wants to be alone, yet doesn't altogether mind when people from his past intrude, but he is quite unprepared for a chance meeting with his first, best love. She is now grown old, plain and miserably married, but he believes his passion for her is unchanged—and so must hers be.

Many other characters thread about, weaving between past and present, but Miss Murdoch's novels always diminish in synopsis. This is not one of her most immediately appealing books, but I think it is among her best; because it touches rare depths of compassion, because it is so intense and, above all, because it creates a harmony within itself which in turn radiates outwards, so that the reader is caught up in it, mysteriously affected and, at moments quite profoundly moved.

In certain of its themes, as well as its setting, *The Sea, the Sea* takes inspiration from and pays homage to Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, and a reading of that play in conjunction with Iris Murdoch's novel would be rewarding.

Susan Hill

A Long Walk to Wimbledon
By H. R. F. Keating
(Macmillan, £4.50)

The setting is London. The time is in the indeterminate future. The King has left the country. The wealthy have fled. Two major riots, spoken of with the awe due to biblical plagues, have devastated London.

The city centre is a shell-pocked shambles. Small, isolated and self-contained communities struggle for survival in the suburbs.

Under these circumstances an ex-coach driver for exiles in a deserted and desolate Highgate hears from Wimbledon that his wife is dying. It is imperative that he see her before she dies. He is compelled to set out on a hazardous crossing of London on a long walk to Wimbledon.

The beginning of the walk is brilliantly written. Images of familiar objects (the Archway bridge carrying Rodney Lane soaring above the landscape, the dark and brooding Highgate Woods, Archway itself and Junction Road) poke themselves out of the chaos with stabbing clarity.

This is how it could be. Horror, dismay, awe, fascination flood over you as you compare contemporary familiarity with the ghastly picture of the future portrayed so bleakly.

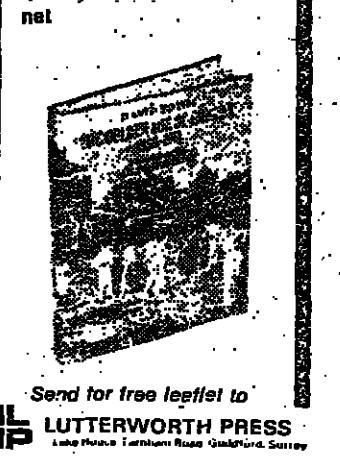
It is a great pity for the book is bursting with original ideas and the writing style is consistently good—as indeed one would expect of the author, who has long been regarded with justifiable high regard.

Peter Timmiswood

David Frith
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Foreword by
J. B. Priestley

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THE ARTS

Soldier Boy
Jeannetta Cochrane

Ned Chaillet

Peter Terson offers "normality": a party of self-indulgent pupils on a field trip, staying in a house run by the National Trust. The boys play guitar and say to the girls, "Go away, make the coffee or something". The girls serve the boys soup and goat's milk and generally take to domesticity until a soldier drops in among them. Then emboldened by his abrasive manners, they take to flirtation and say such things as: "We're old enough to be raped, were old enough to take the rap."

Mr Terson's soldier has facts aplenty. With baleful glance and ready threats, he explains that normality is a fraud, that pretty girls are traps to a soldier and that cheerful music is played to hide the noises of a sniper. He threatens to put the boot in a second player and tells one girl not to worry about being plain, because she is an artist, an authoress. After describing how he has been trained by the state to hate these alien before his eyes, he mentions that he has cut the telephone wires, sabotaged the car and killed the caretaker.

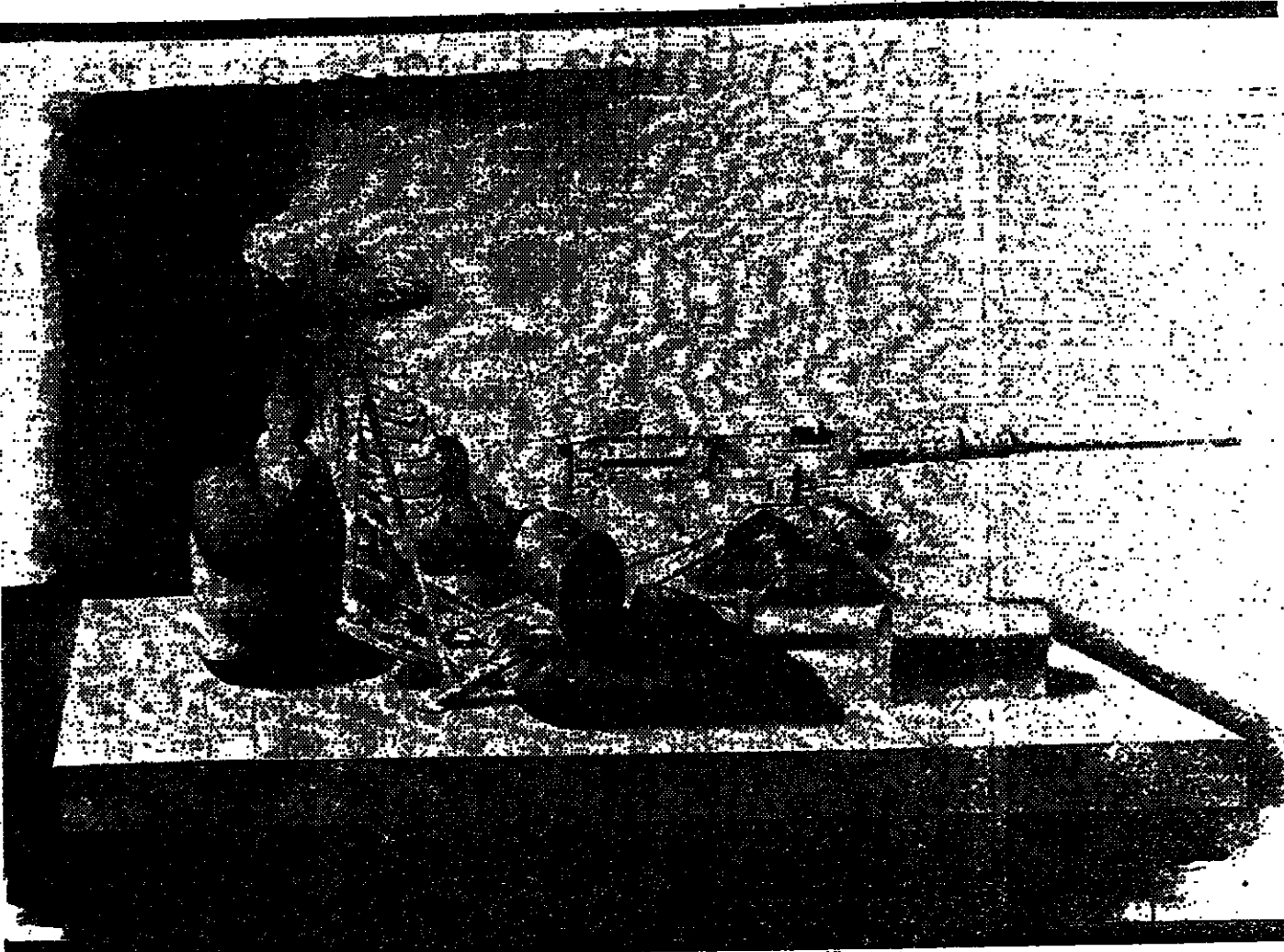
The National Youth Theatre needs new plays each year to take the young actors through the entire process of creating drama. I have no doubt that the company's director, Michael Croft, spends much of his professional life bullying playwrights into providing those scripts, and this year he has bagged two from Mr Terson.

Soldier Boy lacks one of the distinctive features of such plays: an ensemble cast. It has an abundance of another familiar ingredient: young people confronting reality in events ripe with social relevance.

Smaller company has given the play's director, Derek Seaton, a chance to concentrate on the performances of the actors. They achieve an unusual assuredness with that concentration, and make the control of the play shadings between comedy and terror with surprising skill. Much of the credit rests with the blistering aggression offered by Michael Croft as the soldier, but they have a good collective mastery of mood.

Something else the play lacks is a sense of independent life. The roomful of imprisoned students, held as hostages by the disaffected soldier who wants to "bring the bomb home" becomes too obviously a service to the youthful knowledge, adult fallibility and a whole string of heart-tugging clichés.

The increasing urgency of Mr Terson's message is enhanced by the sincerity of the performances. But it is dogged by its resemblance, love, conquest and all, to a dozen dramas of escaped prisoners.



Michael Sandle: Study for Mickey Mouse War Memorial

Ladies' night at the Hayward Gallery

This year the Hayward Annual has been taken over by the women. Or rather, one should say, has been handed over to the women. The five artists selected to select it are all women and, perhaps coincidentally, 16 of the 23 artists selected are women, as against seven taken men. Some disgruntled men say it is not coincidental at all, but reverse discrimination; some triumphant women say that even if it is, it is only a small return for years of discrimination they have suffered. In the event it does not matter much either way, since there is a very consistent level of achievement in the show, with no sign of lame ducks who have got in only because it is ladies' night. Anyway, I would defy anyone to work out from internal evidence alone the gender of any of the artists concerned.

What we do get is a very fair and representative cross-section of the art now being produced in Britain, in all sorts of styles and genres. On the ground floor it is mostly minimal; on the middle floor there is a complete miscellany; and up top, where most of the natural light is, the main emphasis is on the optical. Of the less-known school of thought, the strongest impression is left by Julia Farrer and Stephen Cox. She paints, mostly in watercolour, rather large pieces of almost

uniform colour, making their effects by the slightest possible variations of shade and texture.

Often so slight that, in the lighter-coloured paintings, you find yourself wondering whether what you think you are seeing is really there, or is it maybe some sort of faint after-image your eye is projecting on to a tabula rasa? He creates reliefs from plasterboard and silver sand; but the idea of "sculpture" and "relief" is much too melodramatic in relation to the finished works, with their delicate almost imperceptible incisions and tiny variations of texture. In both artists the disproportion (in traditional terms) between the means and the ends is powerfully unsettling.

This unsettled feeling is intensified in Adrian Morris's paintings of window-like openings looking out on mysterious desert wastes, and is very deliberately played upon in Alexis Himmer's photo-sequences on the subject of pain: in particular, her image of the flaming, high-heeled sandal held with remarkable confidence by a carefully manicured hand, until reduced to a mass of

remains the unclassifiable.

Elisabeth Frink is still as we might trust, Elisabeth Frink, offering some powerful sculptures and related graphics in her familiar but still impressive style. Michael Sandle's study for a sculpture and sketches for it: it is called *Twentieth Century Memorial*, cast entirely in bronze, and centres on a sort of skeletal Mickey Mouse manning a giant machine-gun surrounded by mouse-heads and abstracted warlike objects. It sounds facile from this description, there is nothing for it but to go and experience the real thing for yourself: the resonances it carries are quite extraordinary. So, too, are the resonances from Pamela Burn's paintings and drawings, one of the least assertive but most memorable sections of the show. They look at first glance like your routine Op-art, though done with great finesse, exploring pale surfaces of each character's past which periodically breaks surface before resuming their subterranean course. I have never seen a regional play more free from regional stereotypes. John Normington, Paul Dalson and remainder of Chris Parr's company handle it with a delicacy and truth for which acting seems a coarse word.

Seven Deadly Sins
Coliseum

William Mann

It was 10 years ago that Sadler's Wells Opera made its new home in the London Coliseum. The English National Opera, as it is now, celebrated the anniversary on Tuesday, modestly but firmly, with a new production of *The Seven Deadly Sins* of *Ordinary People*, the last work in which Kurt Weill composed music in collaboration with the author Bertolt Brecht, and his last work set to German words. It is being given in a double bill with Puccini's *Gli Struzzi*, another piece about greed but less uncomfortable.

The Seven Deadly Sins is a morality. It portrays the familiar sins, Sloth, Pride, Anger, etc., in terms of the present, with a new production of *Ordinary People*, the last work in which Kurt Weill composed music in collaboration with the author Bertolt Brecht, and his last work set to German words. It is being given in a double bill with Puccini's *Gli Struzzi*, another piece about greed but less uncomfortable.

She is taught by messages from her family far away, and by her no-nonsense alter ego (represented at the Coliseum as her twin sister, a change which weakens the psychological basis of the work, though one can perfectly well ignore it after the first scene line). Brecht set the action in the mythical America of several of his plays: again, that may be ignored (as in Michael Geliot's production for the ENO), since Louisiana and Philadelphia are no more actual than Bilbao and Surabaya in *Happy End*.

The special fascination of the piece is that one Anna is a dancer, the other a singer. The family is represented by a male vocal quartet, the bass part being allotted to Mother (at the Coliseum Dennis Wickes makes the most of his travesty role). Sins was commissioned as a ballet, and has usually been staged by ballet companies, but the Coliseum care has been lavished on both music and dance, and indeed on scenic presentation.

Ralph Koltai's settings span the large stage economically, with lengths of what look like Meccano, and billboards inscribed with scrawled names of relevant sins, and posters to fill empty spaces (Marilyn Monroe is twice represented, but the parallel is no more than hinted at). The family are first seen in working clothes (based on an American photograph reproduced in the programme), then more and more grandly attired (the dinner party for "Gluttony" is richly comical), as is singing Anna, while her dancing equivalent ends in the dress she wore at the start. The



Photograph by Donald Cooper

Marilyn looks down on Julie Covington and Hugh Haldiday.

point is smartly made. But the stop and go traffic lights above the stage look distracting and do not help the dramatic continuity, as one first hoped they might.

The Coliseum stage is somewhat large for the action, as the orchestra pit is for the music. Weill's spicy, acutely characterized orchestral score sounded rather mushy under Lionel Friend, though he conducted it with every sign of vitality and appreciation. On stage, Geliot brought in Richard Alston, from London Contemporary Dance Theatre, to choreograph the musical passages: extra farmhands in "Sloth", a brassy nightclub scene for "Anger", a pseudo-dance partner for Anna II in "Lust". Punctuated by

is, and ballet usually do not go together, but Alston's dance sequences have style and verve and brightness to match the message of Brecht and Weill, and can be enjoyed without embarrassment.

In the Prologue my attention was painfully split between the rapid, exhilarated gyrations of the lovely, graceful Sibylla Davies, and the tough yet sensitive staging of Julie Covington. The schizophrenic attraction endured to the end with an Anna II exhausted and prostrate from self-sacrifice. Miss Covington has found a style for Weill of her own, finer and cleaner and colder than what I have heard from her previously, with first-rate enunciation, miles away from Leora, or Cleo Laine but closer, I believe, to Kurt Weill and the evil goddess which is Anna I.

Edinburgh plays

Roosting

Traverse

What We Deserve
Demarco Gallery

The Tempest

Assembly Hall

Irving Wardle

Pigs, through no fault of their own, arouse sensational expectations in the theatre, and the sight of half a dozen pigs roaming about over the traverse stage sets you wondering what human bestialities Robert Holman's *Roosting* has in store.

The answer, as one might have known with this gentle writer, is none. To his characters, the pigs are objects of sympathy, repulsion, and curiosity, but they are there principally because the play happens to be set on a Yorkshire farm; and it is up to the cast to act as truthfully as the livestock.

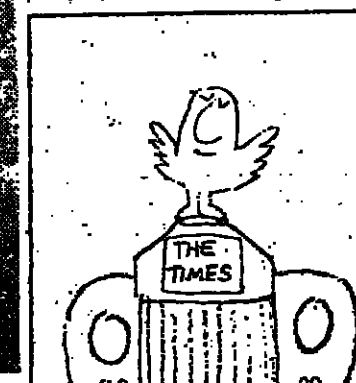
Mr Holman's plays initially affect me like old snapshots: albums found in a junk shop, strange faces smiling out like old friends, caught at one precise moment of their lives, incontestably real, but who are they and what have they to do with me?

What makes the work accessible is the care with which Mr Holman picks his moment. In this case, it represents a turning point for each of the five characters: the two partners who run the farm and are on the point of splitting up; Thomas, an old farmhand who has just lost his wife and is about to be deserted by his daughter; and Robin, a middle-class trainee deciding whether to commit himself to a labouring job.

There is quite a pile-up of family detail, but nothing in the way of exposition or formal climaxes. The characters simply go about one day's work, occasionally breaking into confessions and pent-up anger for reasons far beyond the immediate circumstances. The dialogue is the work of a master realist. It balances the social hierarchy of the farm against the personal regard of boss for worker, and behind the routine Monday morning exchanges it opens up bleak vistas of each character's past which periodically breaks surface before resuming their subterranean course. I have never seen a regional play more free from regional stereotypes. John Normington, Paul Dalson and remainder of Chris Parr's company handle it with a delicacy and truth for which acting seems a coarse word.

At the Demarco Gallery there is a touching little piece by John Galsworthy about an unconsummated affair between a clean not-so-young Englishman and a rich woman acquaintance he rings up on impulse. They spend the day in her stockbroker's mansion, swanning the pool and down via working up to a shy peck on the lips, after which the encounter declines into barbed small talk. English embarrassment sometimes threatens to gum up the performances of Kate Dove and Alastair Ramsay, but *What We Deserve* is unmistakably the work of Galsworthy, the reporter who took everything to heart as in its image of a bombed Algerian dancehall with a dismembered girl's foot still clad in a vulgar satin shoe.

The Tempest, in modern dress at the Assembly Hall upholds the official festival's longstanding reputation for Shakespearean mediocrity. The work of a director I respect, David Giles, it opens with a prolonged chipboard pantomime for the first-class passengers with Trinculo jiggling out a squaring umbrella at the first rumble of thunder, and the party collapsing in terror when the tempest really breaks. This is the one imaginative touch in a production which otherwise features some most unimpassioned, stilted verse-speaking, unoriginal magic, and a Prospero (Alan Dobie) who addresses his attendant spirits in the gruff style of Horatio Holston giving orders to Will Mossop.



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Cricket

Clicked



By Alan Gibson

[illegible]

MPs complain

[illegible]

by Michael Coleman

[illegible]

From Grace (St Mary's College), Ireland and British Lion wing forward, has been forced to leave the game of football because of a knee injury. Grace had an operation on his right knee in 1957, and then had to leave the game. Most of this year after being troubled by the knee throughout last season. "I have now been told that it is all right for me to play again," Grace said, "I am disappointed and hoped that the operation I had during the summer would have enabled me to play. It didn't happen and so I have other option open to me but I will resign."

Grace is only 25 and his retirement is a severe blow to Ireland because at this time when the country is

**Gracie playing
and wing**

rebuilding the side after the retirement of several top players. He was a player who, during his career, twice equalled the record for an Irish wing held by Alan Duggan, an immediate predecessor.

Gracie won his first cap against France in 1972 and his last game against Wales was in 1974, and he was a Dublin star in January. He captained Ireland for most of the 1976 season, and during their tour of Australia and Zealandia he demonstrated the capability to work with colleague, John Maloney, as a back.

He was a member of the Lions team which toured South Africa in 1974. They won 21 and drew 11 of their 22 matches under the leadership of W. J. and Grace as the record try scorers.

By John Woodcock

[illegible]

Bournemouth Alvin Kallichman, striving to

shire crowd has appreciated over the years when he hit an un-
usually big 146 in 142 minutes.
Lancashire at New Road yesterday.
The five innings D'Oliveira for his
side were completely out of the
completely outstretched Hameley,
who also scored a century with
142 runs in 142 minutes.
This partnership brought 233 runs
in 142 minutes and took Worcester-
shire to the top three before the
innings closed.

D'Oliveira was dropped when he
was out for 146, a statistic which
pay for their mistake. In 75
minutes helping Lancashire em-
bodyment of the spirit of the contest
by scoring 77 runs in 20 overs
Swansea.

Simon Hawley, aged 21, scored
112, his maiden century, and Javed
Miandad 100, his first century.
The total of 274 for three out the
1000 overs against Gloucestershire.
The wickets for 49 runs and the Welsh
countrymen were struggling at 69 for
three when D'Oliveira was dropped
a Sussex's position due to a
thrift spell of seam bowling by
the Welsh.
Sussex made a comeback in
their innings but accelerated their
score. Added 175 as a result
of a partnership between Hawley
and Miandad. Hawley added 175 for
the third wicket. Hawley's innings included
one six and 10 fours; Miandad hit

By mid-afternoon Kallikharu, striving to find form after a lean summer which has been interrupted by injury and a two-week bout of influenza, was at the sun as he helped Warwickshire to reach 286 for six against Hampshire. He was gripped by a cold at first but after lunch he drove strongly to reach 53 with his seventh boundary after 132 minutes.

By mid-afternoon Kallikharu was driving sweetly and sweeping on to 100 in the 10th over of the second century of the summer, with 101 out of 170 in 198 minutes. When he was eighth out at 255, he was the first to reach 100 at mid wicket, he had scored 16 boundaries in a splendid 128.

Gordon Greenidge, injured a half-century ago, was the first of three catches and Hampshire had to open with Rice and Rock. Rice was the first to Brown at 10 but Rock drove well for 25 before being snapped up at short leg off the last ball of the day:

Nottingham

Clive Rice, made a fine 73 as Nottinghamshire were down nine to their first innings against Leicestershire. After winning the toss, the Nottinghamshire openers, Harris and Todd, put on 101, but the rate slowed considerably after lunch.

After Rice was out, caught in the covers by Nottinghamshire tail batsman, Nottinghamshire tail

folded. Leicestershire had had started when the last brier with the first ball of their innings. He tried to drive Cooper and was caught at second slip by Rice.

Bristol
Middlesex and Gloucestershire are on the same score of 187. But Middlesex have six wickets standing and 104 overs to use.

Roland Butcher and Norman Featherstone added 100 for Gloucestershire on a wicketless fifth wicket stand. Butcher hammered ten boundaries.

Gloucestershire won the toss, but the rain was too much for them they were staided by a partnership between Procter and Graysey, who put on 85.

Birmingham
The match reached the final of the under-25 competition by beating Gloucester by 51 runs in the first semi-final which started at Edgbaston. Leicestershire, 253 for 2 in 40, Essex's 253 for nine in their 40 allowed overs. He bettered for just 29 overs and lost 21 fouers and two wickets. Leicestershire took only 28 minutes in 17 overs.

Gloucestershire bravely tried to make a match of it. Nicholas Cooper took 3 for 73 and Partridge made 43 in a total of 202.

Under-25 competition
BIRMINGHAM Essex 253 for 2 in 40. Leicestershire 253 for 9 in 40. Leicestershire 202 (N. Cooper 73, Essex 43) 202.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings
M. J. Harris, c'Davison, b Birken.

[illegible]

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings
G. M. Turner, c. Hughes, b.

3. **SAULTS:**
 A. Grosvenor, C. W. Summers, W. Reley 97
 A. Mally, L. B. W. Stammers 100
 4. **RELEY:** Reley, S. D. Griffiths 100
 5. **STAMMERS:** Stammers, S. D. Griffiths 100
 6. **WICKETS:** (3 wickets) 100 (S) 100
 7. **TOTAL (3 wickets) most closed:** 155
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 89. **WICKETS:** (3 wickets) 100 (S) 100
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 98. **WICKETS:** (3 wickets) 100 (S) 100
 99. **WICKETS:** (3 wickets) 100 (S) 100
 100. **WICKETS:** (3 wickets) 100 (S) 100

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings
D. L. Amiss, c Stephenson, b Rice 27

[illegible]

AT SWANSEA
SUSSEX: First Innings

Carroll	13
W. C. Parker, 1st	15
W. C. Parker, 2d	15
W. C. Parker, 3d	15
W. C. Parker, 4th	15
W. C. Parker, 5th	15
W. C. Parker, 6th	15
W. C. Parker, 7th	15
W. C. Parker, 8th	15
W. C. Parker, 9th	15
W. C. Parker, 10th	15
W. C. Parker, 11th	15
W. C. Parker, 12th	15
W. C. Parker, 13th	15
W. C. Parker, 14th	15
W. C. Parker, 15th	15
W. C. Parker, 16th	15
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W. C. Parker, 18th	15
W. C. Parker, 19th	15
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W. C. Parker, 22nd	15
W. C. Parker, 23rd	15
W. C. Parker, 24th	15
W. C. Parker, 25th	15
W. C. Parker, 26th	15
W. C. Parker, 27th	15
W. C. Parker, 28th	15
W. C. Parker, 29th	15
W. C. Parker, 30th	15
W. C. Parker, 31st	15
W. C. Parker, 32nd	15
W. C. Parker, 33rd	15
W. C. Parker, 34th	15
W. C. Parker, 35th	15
W. C. Parker, 36th	15
W. C. Parker, 37th	15
W. C. Parker, 38th	15
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W. C. Parker, 82nd	15
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W. C. Parker, 95th	15
W. C. Parker, 96th	15
W. C. Parker, 97th	15
W. C. Parker, 98th	15
W. C. Parker, 99th	15
W. C. Parker, 100th	15

Silver	13
Zaheer Abbas, b. Daniel	1
A. J. Hignell, c. Gould, b. Jones	10
	27

[illegible]

TEST MATCH.
LORD'S: England v New Zealand

1956 COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Sussex (11.0 to 6.50 to 7.0).
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Middlesex (11.0 to 7.0).
GLoucestershire: Hampshire v Warwickshire (11.0 to 6.50).
FOLKESTONE: Kent v Essex (11.0 to 6.50).
NOTTINGHAM: Northhamptonshire v Yorkshire (11.0 to 6.50).
Worcestershire: Lancashire v Warwickshire (11.0 to 6.50).
OTHER MATCH
GLASGOW: Scotland v Yorkshire (11.50 to 6.50).
UNDER-25 COMPETITION
SWANSEA: Sussex v Yorkshire.
SECOND XI COMPETITION
Worcestershire: Northhamptonshire v Hants.
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Northamptonshire.
TUNTON: Somerset II v Hampshire.
BRIDGE COUNTIES
BRIDGNORTH: Shropshire v Bedfordshire.
WIDENORNE: Dorset v Oxfordshire.
WIMBORNE: Dorset v Cornwall.
MILFORDHAY: Suffolk v Cambridge.

by Michael Coleman

For those who will never see 5 again, the victory of Pavel Nedelko, the Soviet Olympic champion, at Jönköping, Sweden, yesterday, came like a refreshing gust of cool air across the hot, steamy atmosphere of the contest in the West accept that it is, of course, if not indecent, to remain in competition and not give way to the inevitable. Nedelko, a 26-year-old Ukrainian, who kept trotting out at their aging, and thereby inexperienced, swimmers in every event, to good effect.

It was thought that this ought to have been the twilight year for Nedelko, but he was still in the prime. He was being kept in circulation to groom the Russian youngsters for the Moscow Olympics. Nedelko's victory in the 1,500 metres cross-country run, shows he is still the master.

It was run as a handicap, the Russians were given a lead exceeding their overall standing. Nedelko started five seconds behind Lednev, was Daniele Masala, a Roman, who was second, and then the swimming and fourth place in the 100 metre swim had brought the crown down to the world champion, the Italian, that calibre of swimming down his neck, Lednev's days were supposedly numbered.

But whereas a younger man might have panicked, Lednev was never flustered, his run of 12min 40sec, which was 10sec better than the best but 20 seconds better than Masala. The title-holder, Janusz Pazdan, of Poland, spent 13min 12sec in 2min 25sec but it is not enough to displace the champion.

Another hold-over to give Vasily Nedelko in the

junior championship. But it

men, a defeat from the Soviet Union for they could not rely on Viktor Starostin and also won the team title. Two of the best players, Yuriy Zhuravskiy, 5,002 points, and Richard Phelps, 4,957, scored more than 100 goals, the seniors' record. The cause of picking the frightful losses and of inexplicably bad shooting.

Britain did score, however, was in the second leg of the women's event with Wendy Sussman, 12, 12 goals, and the national champion, morning up from sixth to first with a 2-1 margin. Her partner, Wendy Sussman, who had won the first leg of the contest in the first round, the final round of these first round. The final round will be decided in London on August 27 to 30.

WOMEN'S Overall: 1. GDR, 12, 12 goals; 2. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 3. Poland, 12, 12 goals; 4. Czechoslovakia, 12, 12 goals; 5. Nightingale, 12, 12 goals; 6. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 7. GDR, 12, 12 goals; 8. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 9. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 10. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 11. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 12. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 13. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 14. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 15. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 16. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 17. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 18. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 19. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 20. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 21. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 22. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 23. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 24. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 25. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 26. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 27. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 28. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 29. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 30. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 31. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 32. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 33. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 34. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 35. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 36. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 37. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 38. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 39. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 40. USSR, 12, 12 goals; 41. 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From Grace (St Mary's College), Ireland and British Lion wing forward, has been forced to leave the game of football because of a knee injury. Grace had an operation on his right knee in 1957, and then had to leave the game. Most of this year after being troubled by the knee throughout last season. "I have now been told that it is all right for me to play again," Grace said, "I am disappointed and hoped that the operation I had during the summer would have enabled me to play. It did not happen and so I have other option open to me but to retire."

Grace is only 25 and his retirement is a severe blow to Ireland because at this time when the country is

**Gracie playing
and wing**

rebuilding the side after the retirement of several top players. He was a player who, during his career, twice equalled the record for an Irish wing held by Alan Duggan, an immediate predecessor.

Gracie won his first cap against France in 1972 and his last game against Wales was in 1974, and he was a Dublin star in January. He captained Ireland for most of the 1976 season, and during their tour of Australia and Zealand he was awarded the captaincy to a wing colleague, John Maloney, at the season.

He was a member of the Lions team which toured South Africa in 1974. They won 21 and drew one of their 22 matches under the leadership of W. J. and Grace was the record try scorer.

to feel the effects of what has

the first swimming season for her. She was the only woman to make herself inside the same month twice, a point Goodhue stressed at a press conference later. He called her as an example of someone with "edge."

But she was against those who thought she did too well at Edmonton like Miss Davies and Graham Smith, the Canadian who won six golds in the Commonwealth Games and did little else.

The two other British finalists finished seventh and eighth. Ann Packer, yet another 15-year-old, took second in the women's 100-meter butterfly final, a swim which she brought her a national record for its second time in the day. Philip Readings (Reading) returned with a time of 0:56 in the men's 200 metres final.

The Soviet Union's interruption of United States supremacy came in the form of a 15-year-old, Yelena Kova, 18, from Leningrad, who won the women's 100-metre freestyle. American, Jeff Fuchs and William Forrester, after they led for the first two-thirds of the race. Salnikow took the 1500 metre time was 3:51.94. It was the fastest time ever in the world swimming records. Last year's world was ranked only seventeenth in the world over 400 metres, evidence of his remarkable improvement comes from his record of 3:52.94.

The men's 200 metres backstroke final gave Jesse Vassallo, Puerto Rican-born American, second gold medal with 2:10.94. The 1976 world champion, swimming style which did to take second place. But from the Olympic Pool, Jacques Philp, Britain's European champion, finished third with a time of 2:12.94.

Of the synchronized programme and afterwards disclosed that it is to retire from the sport, after

Yesterday's results

[illegible]

subject to scrutiny

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<p>subject to the discretion of the Limited, available</p>	<p>REQUIRED URGENTLY for September, 1978, because of illness. St. Vincent's College, Cambridge, London. £26 p.w. modern transport to teach French. Candidates for the school (15-17 to 18 years) must be competent in French, full or part-time; salary scale dependent on experience. Further details in London. Surveys. Applications immediately to the Educational, enclosing curriculum vitae, and the names of two academic referees.</p>		

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Nine Chrysler unions to discuss jobs future with suppliers

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Nine unions at Chrysler will meet chairman and managing directors of the company's nine top suppliers tomorrow to discuss the possible impact on jobs of a takeover by Peugeot-Citroën.

The fact-finding meeting, requested by an ad hoc committee of union national officers set up after the Chrysler announcement, has been convened at the London headquarters of Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds. Companies represented will include Lucas, Rubery Owen, Smiths, Wilmot-Breeden and Dunlop.

Mr Moss Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said last night: "Components manufacturers are as anxious as we are to talk about the situation. Tens of thousands of jobs could be at risk."

Details of the takeover plan, announced a fortnight ago, are expected to be issued next week. M. Jean-Paul Parayre,

chairman of the Peugeot-Citroën group, gives his first press conference on the plan in Paris on August 31. The International Metalworkers Federation meets in Geneva on August 30 and national officers of British unions involved will attend.

Chrysler shop stewards of the TGWU were given a detailed account of events so far when they met union national officials at Transport House, London, yesterday. They were told that a small number of shop stewards would be involved in future talks with Peugeot-Citroën and Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.

The stewards expressed concern at the way the Chrysler Corporation had handled the situation, and criticised the company for not keeping the workers informed or telling the Government at an early stage. They argued that United Kingdom jobs must be saved by all means at their disposal and an early meeting is to be sought between stewards and Peugeot-Citroën management.

Tool rebels ignore union summons

By Clifford Webb

The 32 rebel toolmakers who are defying union instructions to end their fortnight old unofficial strike at BL Cars carburettor plant voted yesterday to ignore a meeting to attend a union meeting today.

The order was issued on Tuesday by the national executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers who are sending Mr Terry Duffy, President Elect, to enforce Birmingham East district officials at the meeting.

When the toolmakers met yesterday, only three voted to attend the meeting. They have been warned that refusal to appear could lead to action to secure their expulsion.

Six hundred remaining members of the engineering union employed at SU Fuel Systems, Erdington, are refusing to support the strikers.

The 32 rebels are receiving financial backing from 3,000 toolmakers employed in other BL plants.

Support for Levy: Mr Roy Fraser, leader of Leyland's militant toolmakers said yesterday they would continue to support a levy for 32 striking toolmakers at SU Fuels Systems.

At Leyland's strike-torn Bathgate truck and tractor plant near Edinburgh, the union's executive has instructed the district committee to call for a return to work.

Strike halts Leyland radiators

Production workers on strike at Leyland's main radiator factory at Llanelli, South Wales, yesterday continued picketing over a pay parity dispute which has virtually halted output at the factory, the main supplier for Leyland plants throughout the country.

Nearly half of the 2,300-strong radiator workforce have been laid off.

The week-old strike involves a claim by 100 production workers for parity with craftsmen at Llanelli.

"Obviously we are concerned about the possible future effect on Leyland, but we are hopeful this dispute can be settled quickly," strike leader Mr Mal Hallett, Transport and General Workers' Union convenor, declared.

Volkswagen up 32 pc in half year

Frankfurt, Aug 23.—A sharp price rise in Volkswagen shares led the Frankfurt share index to a broad advance today with the Commerzbank index once again at its highest level for eight years.

Volkswagen reported that group profit after tax was up by 32 per cent in the first half of 1978, to DM265m (about £86.6m). The shares gained DM5.60 to DM25.90.

Spirits from bond up 52 pc in June quarter

By Edward Townsend

Britain's spirits market appears to be recovering strongly from the depression which severely hit sales last year. In the three months to the end of June the market rose by more than 52 per cent on a year earlier.

Latest Customs and Excise figures show that total alcoholic spirit clearances from bond in the second quarter were 6,851,000 proof gallons against 4,500,000 gallons in the same period of 1977.

However, when compared with the more buoyant conditions of 1976, the increase in the second quarter was only 8.4 per cent. The cumulative total for the first half of 1978 is 4.2 per cent ahead of the 1976 half-year figure but 45.5 per cent more than the first six months of 1977.

Mr Richard Insoll, director of the Wine and Spirit Association, said: "It is essential to keep matters in perspective. None the less we are very pleased to see the moving annual total up by 5.9 per cent."

Imports are showing a slower rate of growth than home-produced spirits. In the second quarter of this year imports were up by 40 per cent to 1,439,000 gallons compared with a year earlier, with cognac showing the greatest increase—33.3 per cent.

Of the United Kingdom spirits, whisky clearances rose by 57 per cent, gin by 53.6 per cent and vodka by 47.3.

Coffee up £86 a tonne, but shop prices unaffected

By Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Expectations of a greatly reduced Brazilian coffee crop in the next producing year and proposals by Latin American producers meeting in Bogotá to establish an international coffee price-sent prices up sharply on the London market yesterday.

At the afternoon close, the "spot" September price had risen £86.50 on the day to £1,597.50 per tonne and November futures were £86, up at £1,478 per tonne.

Señor Camillo Calazans, president of the Brazilian Coffee Institute, has said that for the coming season Brazil expects to harvest only 16 million to 17 million, 60-kilo bags of coffee, compared with an earlier estimate of 25 million bags.

Following the frost devastation of 1975, when almost the entire crop was destroyed, Brazil has disposed of her stocks of coffee so there is a

University study finds most Labour voters hostile to wealth tax

By Roger Beard

The Labour Party should think again about its December, 1977, Wealth Tax proposals says a five-month long survey released yesterday by the Centre for Fiscal Studies, Bath University.

The survey team, headed by Professor Cedric Sandford, Fiscal Studies director, interviewed a sample of 200 voters at Bath and a further 200 in the London borough of Hayes and Harlington on Labour Party proposals that a wealth tax should be introduced on marketable assets above £100,000.

Their findings, published in the September issue of *Accountancy* magazine, show that close to half (49.2 per cent) of the Labour supporters in the Hayes and Harlington sample believe the proposed wealth tax to be a bad idea. At Bath, more than a quarter (26.4 per cent) of Labour supporters also expressed a similar view.

Commenting last night on the survey, Professor Sandford said: "We were surprised at the hostility shown to the proposals by Labour voters, and equally surprised that those who thought a wealth tax might be a good idea were lukewarm in their support."

Among those Labour supporters who agreed to some form of wealth tax, over half in both areas considered the threshold should be halved to £50,000. Professor Sandford continued:

"In fact, fewer than 7 per cent of those favourable to the total

sample believed the Labour Party had pitched the threshold at the right level.

"This is in line with European experience," Professor Sandford explained. "Twelve Continental countries operate a Wealth Tax, and in all cases the threshold is below the current proposals, and in some well under even £50,000."

A detailed investigation into what people consider wealth to be, the report's authors conclude, shows no inclination on the part of the electorate to tax it.

They point out that Wealth Tax proposals are probably necessary to gain support from the TUC rather than from "the mass of the wage earners."

"There is no burning zeal for a Wealth Tax among the electorate," the survey authors say. "Most people think a Wealth Tax to be a poor idea, even among Labour Party supporters."

"Overwhelmingly, such a tax should be a substitute for, not an addition to, rates of income tax, and the threshold should be substantially lower than the £100,000 the Labour Party and the TUC propose."

Last night, Labour Party research workers expressed surprise at the survey's findings. A spokesman said: "All other work in this area has shown us that a Wealth Tax would meet with popular support. We will have to examine the Bath University findings very closely."

BSC wins £8m rail orders

British Steel Corporation's Sheffield division has won orders worth more than £8m against international competition for railway track products for customers in Africa, the Middle East and the Far East.

The orders are being put into production schedules of the Workingmen of BSC Cumbria, which is part of the Sheffield division, for delivery over the next six months. The biggest single order is worth about £2.3m for Tanzania Railways.

Fires cost £22m

Fire damage in Britain in July cost an estimated £22.1m, compared to £18m in the corresponding month last year and £25.9m in June, the British Insurance Association stated yesterday. There were nine fires in July estimated to have cost more than £250,000 each, including a school in the North-east valued at £1m and an electrical warehouse in the North-west, at £6.4m.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Meeting the shortage of skilled craftsmen

From the chairman of the Manpower Services Commission

Sir, Mr Donnelly's letter in your August 18 issue called for "radical new thinking" to meet shortages of skilled craftsmen. I feel I should point out that the Government, acting through the Manpower Services Commission, has done more than "outline various schemes" as he suggests.

Over the past five years the industrial training boards, with the help of MSC funding, have operated training award schemes and special measures programmes. These have enabled industry to maintain recruitment of apprentices at pre-recession levels, so avoiding the historic pattern of economic cycles on the intake of trainees. It is now proposed that the implementation of the MSC programme "Training for Skills", again operating through the industrial training boards, will continue to aim at a high and stable level of intake of school leavers to key skills.

In addition, the Engineering Industry Training Board has recently, in Information Paper

Nuclear reactor risks

From Mr Neil Fodor

Sir, The Secretary of State Energy's recent statement (The Times, August 9) on clear reactor accidents announces £50m as the minimum amount payable in "insurance." It is interesting to note that two separate American studies of the total damage from a credible nuclear accident or incidence of sabotage quote \$7,000m and \$14,000m property damage, quite apart from deaths, injuries and cost of decontaminating areas.

Can Mr Benn assure us the possible evacuation of accident zone will be carried out in time? Experience around the world shows radioactive leakages can continue for several hours, even days, without being noticed, or reported to the Secretary of State for Environment. Yours faithfully, NEIL FODOR, 1 Richmond Terrace, Dundee, DD2 1BQ.

Price cuts and dairy farmers

From Prof Denis K. Britton

Sir, Professor Peters (August 3) appears to have dismissed too easily Lord Walton's assertion that farmers react to a cut in real prices by increasing production. Taking the example of milk, which is by far the most important commodity in the discussion of structural surpluses, how does he explain the fact that in the 10 years between 1939-60 and 1969-70 British milk producers suffered a 23 per cent cut in the real price of their product and "responded" by expanding their sales of milk by 23 per cent? Could this not happen again?

Yours faithfully, D. K. BRITTON, W. Chequers Park, Wyke, Ashford, Kent, August 10

The dollar

From Mr S. Gampe

Sir, Is the dollar's over supply because the United States current deficit creates about \$1.750m a month of international paper money or because the European currencies create about \$10,000m a month of it, literally out of control? Sincerely, SYDNEY GAMPEL, Reform Club, Pall Mall, SW1.

The Japanese view of British products

From Mr Andrew Watt

Sir, After speaking about Japan recently to an audience of businessmen in London, I was asked what were the attitudes held by Japanese towards British products in general. The question is of course an important one in terms of expanding British exports to Japan.

Certainly the exaltation of British products is widely perceived in many product categories. In the consumer field, for example, a Union Jack literally or metaphorically on the package is of direct help in selling, whisky, soap, men's wear, tea, confectionery, biscuits and other products.

But these are "traditional" products which have for many years been associated with the United Kingdom in Japanese minds.

However, what the image of British products in more "modern" or technologically oriented product categories is much less positive. Sadly, the phrase "the English disease"—*igirisu-byō*—has entered the Japanese language, and many Japanese have the impression that British industry lacks technical and marketing vitality, and that British products are of poorer performance than their competitors from other countries.

How can this impression be corrected? The problem is not solved only by individual activities of British businessmen or firms. It is I believe an increase in public relations activity carried out by government agencies both in the United Kingdom and Japan, including (does it suggest?) a substantial increase in the budgets allocated to such activities.

It is not, of course, a simple matter of preaching at Japanese journalists and hoping they will go away converted. It needs a realistic examination of the situation, and development of a long-term plan to make the image of British products more positive.

Yours faithfully, ANDREW WATT, General Manager, Japan Market Research Bureau, Tokyo, August 2, 1978.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY

ALLIED BREWERIES LIMITED OFFER FOR J. LYONS & COMPANY LIMITED

The above offer was made public on the 4 August 1978. Some days later Allied and its advisers first became aware, through the National Press, of apparent unease of certain Pension Fund Managers. As soon as this came to Allied's attention Samuel Montagu, financial advisers to Allied Breweries, met the Chairman of the Investment Protection Committee of the National Association of Pension Funds, whilst at the same time a small group of Pension Fund Managers asked for and had a meeting with the Chairman of Allied Breweries. At these meetings it was made clear that the Board of Allied did not consider itself bound, either legally or morally, to call a shareholders meeting to approve the Lyons acquisition, nor was it in the best interests of shareholders to do so and in any event that it was unrealistic to assume that a new condition could now be arbitrarily inserted in an offer already negotiated and announced. At the same time Allied suggested that the concern expressed appeared to be unjustified and also premature, since a reasoned view on the proposed Lyons acquisition could not be reached by shareholders prior to receipt of the documents and a covering letter which would be circulated to Allied shareholders concurrent with the formal offer to Lyons shareholders.

Subsequently the Chairman of the "Case Committee" appointed by the NAPP met Samuel Montagu to give him an Opinion of Counsel, expressing the view that in issuing shares under this transaction without specific shareholder approval Allied would be acting contrary to the statements made at the time of increases in authorised capital in 1976 and 1977. In order to confirm the view which they already held Allied also obtained Counsel's Opinion; and Leading Counsel has advised that in his opinion the issuance of shares for the acquisition of Lyons would not be contrary to the statements mentioned above, and a copy of his Opinion was given to the NAPP.

The Case Committee has made it clear to Allied that their attitude did not necessarily indicate opposition to the proposed acquisition, but without any further discussion either with Allied Breweries or their advisers the NAPP elected to circulate its members with a view to requisitioning an Extraordinary General Meeting of the company. This circular referred to Counsel's Opinion obtained by the Case Committee and enclosed a "synopsis" of it, but made no reference whatsoever to the contrary Counsel's Opinion received by Allied and which was already in the hands of the Case Committee.

The Case Committee's proposed resolution seeks to request the directors of Allied "to place full details of the proposed takeover of J. Lyons & Company Limited before this Company's shareholders for their approval prior to the issue by directors of any shares in the Company in connection therewith". The Allied Board consider that no useful purpose would be served by convening an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company other than for explanatory purposes which will be fully covered in the documents to be sent to shareholders. Moreover, the Allied Board cannot impose a new term on Lyons as the proposed resolution envisages, thus rendering unworkable the substance of the resolution.

As stated, all Allied shareholders, many of the largest of whom have indicated their support for the proposed acquisition, will be circulated with a full set of the offer documents including a letter from the Chairman of Allied setting out fully the Board's reasoning which underlies the proposal. In view, however, of the interest generated by the NAPP actions there is set out below the text of the covering letter from Allied's Chairman.

"J. LYONS & COMPANY LIMITED"

"I am sure you will be aware of Allied's proposed offer to acquire the share capital of J. Lyons & Company Limited. The formal offer document will shortly be despatched to the shareholders of Lyons by Samuel Montagu & Co. Ltd., on Allied's behalf, and a copy of this document will at that time be sent to ordinary shareholders of Allied Breweries for their information.

I am convinced that a unique opportunity now exists for us to acquire, on favourable terms, a celebrated company whose activities are wholly compatible with our own, and which would extend Allied's interests from its present basis of manufacturing, marketing, distributing and retailing a composite range of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks and food to embrace tea, coffee, ice-cream, and other manufactured goods. Your company is not preparing to diversify its activities or interests. In acquiring Lyons it would be extending its existing operations in the sale of drink and food. In short, it is the same kind of business.

There is no question of Allied having any desire to become a "conglomerate" and to extend its activities into areas where it has no special skills and experience. On the contrary, this acquisition would be an extension into a field of compatible activities—the marketing and distribution of mass-market, branded consumer products of drink and food—and would be an advantage to everyone concerned, not least to the consumer.

In normal circumstances a considerable premium would have to be paid for acquiring a distinguished company with such valuable brands established on a world-wide basis. But because Lyons has become over-gearred and has had to devote much of its energy to dealing with its financial problems, we have the opportunity to acquire the company at the present time on good terms and to help it to become once again a profitable British enterprise in the field where a great deal of the opposition is foreign-owned. We are confident that the acquisition will benefit Allied, Lyons and the national interest all at the same time.

To most shareholders a detailed description of the United Kingdom business interests of Lyons may well be unnecessary. Lyons has been a household name since the turn of the century, and includes such well-known brand names as Tetleys and Lyons tea and coffee; Lyons Maid, Bertorelli, Midland Counties and Baskin-Robbins ice-cream; Telfers pies and meat products; Lyons and Hale Trent cakes, and London Steak Houses. I should also like to emphasise the substantial international interests of Lyons, which extend to the United States, Canada, East Africa, Australia, Spain, Italy, France, Holland and the Republic of Ireland. These overseas interests are largely concerned with Lyons' traditional products—tea, coffee, ice-cream and food products—and also include, in France and Holland, meat processing.

Reference must also be made to the considerable catering interests of Lyons—not only well-known through the London Steak House chain, but further afield as caterers at country houses, safari parks, and other leisure centres, as well as, traditionally, at Wimbledon for the Lawn Tennis Championship fortnight and at the Chelsea Flower Show.

Thus, the Lyons' group contains impressive interests nationally and internationally in the fields of food and drink, many of which bear well-known brand names and which collectively provided a turnover in the year ended 31st March 1978 approaching £800 million, divided approximately 55% overseas, and 45% in the United Kingdom.

Lyons is primarily a food business, and drinks are only of secondary importance, but Allied, while mainly a drinks business, also possesses significant food and catering interests. Through our international estate of 9,500 licensed houses and through our 43 hotels and 1,075 off-licences we are concerned not only with the retail sale of our many well-known leading brands of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, but also with the provision of food and comprehensive catering services—with all that this implies. As you know, our products are widely sold through supermarkets, grocery stores, and catering outlets. Furthermore, we also have had for some years increasing and successful interests in the manufacture of health foods and the processing of frozen foods.

Lyons' main products are also extensively marketed through supermarkets, grocery stores and catering outlets, and the similarity of their marketing and distribution techniques with ours is obvious. Allied can provide Lyons with additional outlets for their products; Lyons can provide Allied with additional catering services and techniques. Both companies will exchange considerable and complementary experience and expertise.

So far as overseas interests are concerned, Allied is strong in exports to North America and to many other world markets. We have investments and important production units in a number of countries—notably Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Australia and East Africa—and our knowledge of these and other markets is considerable and has been acquired over many years. We are confident that, through our companies and connections, Lyons' overseas business can and will be expanded, that taken together.

our judgment, have any adverse effect on Allied's own capital expenditure plans and budgeted performance. Allied is fully aware of the advantages of small units, and not least in their impact upon industrial relations, and performance. The existing organisation of individual companies making up the wine and spirit division, together with the recent creation of eleven separate companies within the beer division, and our emphasis upon the importance of the individual, all testify to our faith in this concept. Nonetheless, those who argue that "small is beautiful" must also recognise that there are some areas in which it is not possible to remain small and competitive, particularly in fields where some of the biggest foreign companies have substantial market shares and where there is also active foreign interest and involvement in British companies. In these circumstances there is an overwhelming argument for the advantages of size—particularly in matters such as national advertising and distribution—to enable such competition to be resisted and overcome.

Turning to the financial aspect of Lyons, its recent profit showing has clearly been inadequate, whilst the consolidated balance sheet at 31st March 1978 disclosed an excessive ratio of debt to shareholders' funds, albeit an improvement on twelve months earlier. Nonetheless, so far as profit is concerned, the Lyons Board believes that the fortunes of the company are now recovering, as evidenced by recent comments about the immediate future by the Chairman of Lyons. Based on our present knowledge of Lyons, we share that belief. However, it would be premature to make any precise estimate of Lyons' profit for its current year ending 31st March 1979; and this makes it impossible to give short term earnings per share projections, which in any event would be of limited significance unless coupled with a corresponding projection for Allied as presently constituted and for an identical period. By reference to a pro-forma consolidation of the latest available published balance sheets of Allied and Lyons adjusted as appropriate the total indebtedness would amount to something less than 75% of shareholders' funds, with the latter arrived at after eliminating goodwill and other intangible assets presently shown in the Lyons balance sheet. Your Board believes that this represents an acceptable position, taking all the circumstances into account.

In this context, I would remind you that on 2nd August 1978 Allied sold its entire holdings of shares in Trus, Houses For Limited for £48.4m. The shares in question being placed with institutional investors. After allowance for estimated capital gains tax payable of £2.5m, the sale has provided an increment to reserves of £37.5m; and a substantial addition to our cash resources.

On the subject of management, our intention is that Lyons should operate as a separate division within Allied—but subject, of course, to our disciplines and procedures, and with such reinforcements as may be required. However, the ultimate responsibility for performance must and will rest with the Allied Board, and it has been agreed that upon the offer becoming unconditional representatives of Allied, including myself, will join the Lyons Board and that I will be appointed Chairman, Mr Neil Salmon Deputy Chairman and Mr L. Badham will remain Managing Director.

Allied already own 2 million Lyons ordinary shares acquired at a cost of £1.9 million and assuming that acquisition of the remaining Lyons ordinary shares is fully implemented it will involve the issue of approximately 72 million new Allied ordinary shares. These shares would represent some 12% of the ordinary share capital as increased thereby. Our purpose is that the acquisition of Lyons would produce no dilution for Allied's shareholders. But even more important than this your Board is firmly of the opinion that the two businesses are sufficiently concordant to enable us to achieve new growth and a higher return on capital for Allied's shareholders by the acquisition of Lyons than would otherwise be possible.

Your Directors, having carefully considered all these matters, are strongly convinced that these arrangements are emphatically in the interests of Allied shareholders."

(signed) K S Showering, Chairman.

A duly authorised Committee of the Board of Allied have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed above are fair and accurate and that no material facts have been omitted and all the directors of Allied (except for Mr. J. H. Moore who is in Canada and was unable to be reached), jointly and severally, accept responsibility accordingly.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The NEB's strategy unfolds

appear to be at least two interwoven strategies at the moment. One is the mounting complexity of its involvement with the private sector. The other is the use of an insurance policy to prevent a wound following any change of management. As any corporate lawyer the kind of partnership deals the NEB has been getting into recently with Barclays and Midland Bank are some of the most complex and there can be harm at all in linking with financial institutions of this standing. It seems, then, that the NEB is learning a lesson from the old industrialization Corporation missed, namely, you act simply as a go-between if it is easier to be washed away than if you are continuing to play such as B is now so assiduously pursuing. The other point is the changing of the NEB under Sir Leslie Murphy, a banker, into something much less resembling a conventional investment bank. This is evident from its move to involve itself in high risk venture microprocessors.

The outlook must now be for something like 280,000 housing starts this year, a 5 per cent increase, with private houses accounting for 55 per cent against 50 per cent. But the prospects for the next two years seem to be for a roughly static housing market.

Diversification seems to have been reasonably successful as a hedge. Last year other activities accounted for 30 per cent of turnover and 16.5 per cent of trading profits and

Sir Ronald Stewart, chairman of London Brick.

this year they have been keeping up with the pace of the performance in bricks. But again next year appears less certain because of doubts about consumer spending, so that London Brick is still predominantly tied to the United Kingdom housebuilding cycle. Any long-term change in sentiment towards the shares depends on its success in extricating itself from that connexion.

Shorter-term the strong profits outlook this year of perhaps £15m is combined with the fact that dividend cover will be at its peak since 1972 thus permitting an increase of more than 10 per cent. On a fully-taxed basis the cover this year should be around 4, suggesting scope for an increase in the gross payments to 6p. That would give the shares at 77p a potential yield of almost 8 per cent against the historic figure of 6.35 per cent.

Oil
The prospects brighten

There have been a few more straws in the face of the oil sector in the past week or so after the almost universally bullish outlook painted by analysts so far this year in the face of the continuing oil glut.

Helping sentiment yesterday was British Petroleum's announcement that it would consolidate Sohio's earnings from the second quarter now that its stake has climbed over the 50 per cent level.

From BP's statement it now looks as though Sohio will mean slightly more to its overall earnings than originally expected. The accounting changes, that is the switch from last-in-first-out to first-in-first-out basis for valuing stocks and no longer providing for Sohio's deferred tax as required under United States rules, would have boosted first quarter earnings from £80.6m to £85.6m.

The extra contribution in the second quarter could be perhaps double this amount and any increase in Opec prices later on this year will bring further useful windfall gains although the market may not value these earnings quite as highly as the rest of BP.

As a result of this, analysts are now upgrading their estimates for BP to the 130p to 135p a share range for a prospective p/e ratio of around seven, broadly the same as for Shell for whom the longer-term North Sea bonus will take longer to percolate through.

Also helping oils along yesterday were comments from Saudi Arabia that it will stick to the dollar as the pricing basis for oil and that it would hold out against an oil price rise. That of course is a mixed blessing for crude-rich groups like BP but for most of the oil industry the concomitant benefits it would bring to downstream refining and marketing operations would more than outweigh this.

Economic notebook

Flaws in German monetary policy

At first sight there appears to be little in common between a foreign tourist who leaves West Germany with a wallet full of Deutsche marks and holds on to them in the hope of making a small speculative gain, or an odd job man in Munich who prefers to take cash for repairing a light fixture with a view to evading income taxation, and an old age pensioner in Essen who keeps his housekeeping money under the mattress.

But in combination, these three people and many thousands like them are helping to make a mockery of one aspect of the West German Federal Bank's monetary policy.

It was in December 1974 that the federal bank became the first central bank in the world to announce a quantitative monetary target for the following year as a means towards achieving the twin policy goals of adequate economic growth and reduced price inflation.

The experiment, as the bank wisely dubbed the exercise, was greeted with a surprising amount of enthusiasm at home and quickly copied by central banks abroad.

Now after rather more than three and a half years of such monetary targetry, it is difficult to see what future the policy has in West Germany. The bank's targets have been overshoot so consistently that the credibility of the exercise must be in question.

The federal bank's monetary targetry has been expressed in terms of central bank money stock. This rather complex formula embraces cash in circulation and money deposited with banks. The latter is measured by plotting the change in the minimum reserves that banks have to deposit with the federal bank at the rates that prevailed at the beginning of 1974.

The bank has always favoured this formula as the relevant statistic for its purposes. It is more than those required for more conventional definitions of money supply. But it has turned out to have a serious disadvantage in that it is heavily

weighted in favour of cash in circulation.

In drawing up its targets, the bank has looked at what it thinks is the potential growth of the gross national product, what it expects the rate of inflation to be, and has attempted to make allowance for the velocity of the circulation of money.

Unfortunately its aim has proved to be rather wide of the mark.

For 1975, the bank set an 8 per cent rise in central bank money stock over the year but the final growth turned out to be 10 per cent.

Although in subsequent years the bank gave itself more room for manoeuvre by setting average growth targets of 3 per cent (thus allowing a limited flexibility on the year to year figures) it was unwilling or unable to hold to them.

In 1976 the average growth of central bank money was 9.2 per cent. Last year it was 9 per cent and this year it is hardly likely to run below this level, even in the unlikely event of no further expansion in the first half of 1978.

Yet despite this excessive

monetary growth, real gross national product has in three of the four years of the experiment failed to increase as much as expected. Moreover, inflation, instead of being fuelled by monetary expansion, has consistently fallen more sharply than anticipated to the present annual rate of around 2.5 per cent.

What seems to have upset the bank's targetry is an unforeseen slow-down in the velocity of circulation of money in West Germany.

Ironically, for a country which has one of the most concentrated banking networks in the world, there also appears to have been a shift towards a greater holding of cash relative to income and turnover.

The activities of the home-bound tourist, the tax dodging odd-job man and the pensioner with his well-stuffed mattress partly explain this phenomenon.

The marks in the tourist's wallet still count as cash in circulation in the federal bank's figures even though they are effectively frozen once he is outside Germany. It is probable that a substantial proportion of German banknotes took place at the beginning of this year when the dollar was falling sharply on foreign exchange markets.

Also in East Germany there are a large number of West German banknotes in circulation as the Deutsche mark has effectively become that country's second currency.

As far as the tax dodger is concerned, the Federal Bank is unlikely to consider that cash payment is "unquestionably" gaining ground in what it calls the "grey areas" of business activity.

For the Bank's economists, however, an important factor they tend to draw on their incomes in cash and these incomes have risen faster than real wages in recent years.

Another factor that has probably encouraged the holding of cash is the decline in the velocity of circulation is the fall of German interest rates over the past two to three years. Rather than tie money up for a lengthy period of time to obtain a real return on capital, companies must be holding their funds in liquid form in the hope of seizing investment opportunities as they arise.

It is to the credit of the Federal Bank that it has not allowed its money supply policy to dominate policy decisions despite the prestige invested in it.

It has tolerated the divergences from the target so as not to weaken Germany's faltering recovery from recession. If it had held seriously to its policy, it would have been obliged to enforce a restrictive credit policy a good two years ago.

But it still seems reluctant to give up the experiment altogether. Although Germany's trade union leaders have managed to extract substantial real wage increases that outstrip advances in productivity during the period that the policy has been in force, it is still argued that the targets have been a benign effect on the economy.

Also it seems as if the Federal Bank is still hoping that money supply targets will prove valuable in the medium term. It remains to be seen whether the recent slow-down in the use of money is a permanent phenomenon.

But perhaps one of the most telling arguments in favour of the Bank's continued support of the experiment is the success that it has enjoyed abroad.

It can be argued that money supply targets have had a beneficial effect in countries with a greater propensity to inflation than West Germany.

Foreign central banks could well feel betrayed if the German Federal Bank abruptly abandoned its pioneering experiment.

Peter Norman

Can America solve its jobs problem?



Mr. William Miller, chairman of the Fed. The U.S. has neglected its capital base

Washington
The American labour force moved above 100 million for the first time this summer and could top 125 million by 1990. United States government experts are forecasting a slow-down in the growth rate of teenage entrants into the labour force, but an increase in the number of women seeking jobs for the first time.

For policy-makers the relatively rapid increase expected in the size of the labour force in the next few years poses big problems and challenges.

Surprisingly perhaps, there is little basic disagreement in the United States among administration, trade union and business leaders, over the most effective means of absorbing the rising number of new entrants to the labour force. The prime focus of attention is on devising ways in which private sector investment can be stimulated.

For while the next few years may still see growth in government employment totals, from today's level of 15.1 million, the growth rate in the public sector will certainly fall well below the expansion of the national work force itself. Strains to the growth of public sector employment are now becoming evident.

Protests over high levels of taxation are reducing support in the Congress for large public works schemes and for much needed programmes to boost many of America's run-down cities. The recent referendum result in California to drastically cut property taxes, which could lead to similar referendums in other states, may well increase governmental unemployment in the short-term.

In federal, state and local governments the introduction of zero-based budgeting techniques and other new management systems may also serve to restrain the growth in public sector employment.

Meanwhile the programmes to aid structurally weak industries such as steel and textiles are unlikely to have more than a marginal effect on employment.

Another negative element in the employment equation is the continuing decline in United States agricultural employment.

The number of wage and salary workers in agriculture in just one year has fallen by 250,000 to 1.3 million, while the number of self-employed farmers has declined by 20,000 to 1.65 million.

To counter such adverse trends in employment, government programmes to encourage private business investment are being developed in the Congress. These are a direct result of trade union, business and White House pressures.

The United States economy is growing at an annual real rate of 3 per cent, but many economists view this as too little to prevent an increase in the present jobless level. Monetary and fiscal policies aimed at stimulating the economy could produce some increases in non-manufacturing employment but such action might produce production bottlenecks and unleash new inflationary pressures, which would inevitably sap the economy's strength.

The Carter administration is in the vanguard of those now arguing that there will be a fundamental shift in United States economic policy thinking from demand or consumption management programmes to

obsolete by technological changes in recent years and environmental regulations. Mr. Reginald Jones, the chairman of General Electric and Mr. Thomas Murphy, the head of General Motors, are among business leaders who support campaigns aimed at convincing the Congress to approve investment tax incentives. They note that industry is hardly in a position to recruit more employees, despite an average unemployment rate here of 5 per cent, let alone plan to absorb the sharp rises in the labour force that lie ahead.

The forecasters note that "according to all three sets of projections, the rate of labour force growth is expected to be much lower from 1985 to 1990 than during the first half of the 1980s."

The main reason for this is that the population of working age will be increasing at a gradually slower pace as we move into the 1980s.

The slowdown in the birth rate in the 1960s will result in a sharp decline in the number of youth entrants into the labour force in the decade ahead, according to the United States Bureau of the Census.

Teenage unemployment which is now running at 16 per cent, is an acute problem, but the bureau's predictions at least offer some hope on this front. Special youth training and employment programmes sponsored by the government are still going to be necessary for many years to come, however, say government officials.

Absorbing a rising number of women in industry may offer particular problems demanding special government action of their own. There is concern about this but, perhaps, the problem is being exaggerated. Americans, for example, even seem today to be accepting female car dealers and if this business of female chauvinism has been under-estimated, then so too may many others.

The Labour Department's intermediate growth forecast suggests that the labour force participation rate for women will rise from 48.4 per cent last year to 57.1 per cent in 1990. For men the intermediate forecast suggests that their decline in participation in the labour force will return to the slower rates seen before the 1970s, with their rate falling only another percentage point by 1990 to 76.4 per cent.

The prospects are bleak for the adoption of government programmes that will spur business investment sufficiently. Congress does not appear willing to go far enough in considering the tax Bill, despite pressures from Mr. Miller, businessmen and numerous top Carter Administration officials.

Thus unemployment will almost certainly remain at centre stage in political controversies in coming years, and if the Labour Department's high forecast proves accurate, then serious jobless problems seem certain in the 1980s.

Frank Vogl

Actual and projected civilian US labour force levels			
	Actual	Projected	
	1977	1985	1990
High forecast	97.4	117	125.6
Average forecast	97.4	113	119.4
Low forecast	97.4	108.9	113.3
May 78			
Forecast	97.4	108.9	113.3
Women as % of total	40	48.4	57.1
Men as % of total	40	48.4	57.1

Source: US Department of Labour.

ated Diaries

ght in the
war

ck market has become so accustomed to massive growth from Associated that it came as quite a shock to discover that it, too, has been able to the price war. Thus its first 50 per cent in the second half and the full year rise back to 91 per cent

picture is not quite as bad as it looks, since one or two exceptional interventions in the second half. A diverting programme, for instance, in costs £1m higher than in the 5 year, and there was additional expenditure which had been ordered from the preceding period. Asda now thinks it detects a slight y towards firmer margins, and this could again see floor space grow at last year's rate of 6 per cent, but it is hard to see profits growing by more than 15 per cent or so. That is the stuff to justify a p/e ratio of over a yield of only 1 per cent at 253p. dividend is, however, covered 18 y earnings and its cash balances at end were up from £18.5m to some

of that is being invested in the id for Wades Department Stores, but lders must now increasingly be looking substantial move by Asda to commit f the cash and unlock the obvious d potential.

n Brick

ing with the
ing cycle

and upturn for which London Brick unulated stocks towards the end of r did not materialize until March. increases, mainly in the form of a rtement in January, put pressure on : which was not fully relieved until per cent price increase on June 1. ult interim profits—20 per cent up —are somewhat lower than had been gainst the current background of an cent improvement in private housing For, although public housing starts

For, although public housing starts

Business Diary: A note for the milkman • Character builders

lement, chairman and executive of the big Unity produce group, has a a mundane way of ay any euphoria that rise among his workers suit of the company's profits.

his big business—royalties run into millions of pounds each year—but it is still relatively unsophisticated in its methods, explained one of the speakers, Glen Smith, who is managing director of the Children's Research Unit.

The unit, and its spin-off called Character Building, provides specialist advice on the psychological factors related to consumer attitudes, based primarily on interviews with children, the principal target for most character merchandisers, and their parents.

How do you select, buy, adapt or invent a character and marry it to a product? How do you explain the popularity of the Smurfs? Why are Tom and Jerry losing their pulling power? The conference, organized by Benn Brothers, should provide some of the answers.

Smith, meanwhile, is soon to update a study first carried out three years ago which produced a list of the top 50 "characters" selected by children. They the Wombles and Tom and Jerry came out. The Muppets and the Post Office's Buzby bird are likely to be among the contenders for top spot this time.

Arthur Burns, former chairman of America's central bank, has revealed how he sought to convince President Nixon and later President Ford to bring American economic and political

pressure on the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) to force cuts in international oil prices, and how these efforts were thwarted by Henry Kissinger, then Secretary of State.

Burns says that in November, 1973, he started a government group that aimed to discover ways in which the United States could weaken Opec. The main course favoured was to convince Opec that indicting damage on the rest of the world was against their own long-term interests.

In an interview with *Business Week* magazine, Burns states that "you can exert pressure by restricting certain exports that are essential to the economies of those countries. I felt at the end of 1973 that we ought to move rapidly in that direction and, likewise, exert political pressure."

Kissinger appears to have blocked these moves in late 1973, and again in late 1976. The central banker said that soon after the 1976 election he suggested to President Ford that he should "Vice-President Rockefeller together with the Vice-President-elect, Walter Mondale, to the Middle East to hold conversations with the Opec countries."

Burns adds that "I thought it was a good idea at the time, and President Ford took it seriously. But Kissinger talked him out of it."

He notes that instead of using American power with Opec, the United States has been congratulating Opec for its restraint each time it raises the oil price by 5 per cent. "We get down on our knees and thank them for being so considerate."

Entrepreneur-London, described as the first of several business publications to be launched in the principal capital cities of the world, makes its debut next month.

Editorial content—potential

subscribers and advertisers are promised in a dummy issue—will be written in an unpretentious style and covering broad and deeper subjects.

The dummy's editorial content perhaps give some idea of the style they mean. "Entrepreneur-London was conceived one hot, sultry afternoon in May, 1975, at the Ritz Hotel, London. We had worked our way through a crawfish and yellow-bird lunch and were quite relaxing with some cool, refreshing drinks by the pool. Our conversation turned inevitably to business."

The editor and publisher is Peter Stokes. He is "forty, mobile and financially independent son of a Welsh miner."

Among the businessmen hurrying their way on Concorde from Paris to New York tomorrow will be three "famous passengers: the American balloonist who made the successful crossing of the Atlantic last week, Air France president Pierre Giraudet is presenting the balloonists with free tickets worth around £500 each at a ceremony in Paris today, when they will also receive a French aeronautical medal from the Minister of Transport, Joel Le Theule. As travellers on the 1,350 mph Concorde, they will complete the east-west crossing in three hours, 30 minutes. Coming over it took them 137 hours, six minutes.

John Huxley



Hollywood

"I'm an egalitarian except where differentials are concerned."

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Turnover up 17% to £33.6m. Profit before tax up 12% to £7.4m. Earnings per share up 16% to 16.65p. Steady volume growth world-wide. Margins have been maintained. Substantial growth in USA and Germany.

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Market capitalisation at 18.8.78 of £41.3 million.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, Letraset International Limited, 7 Apple Tree Yard, London SW1Y 6LD

Johnson Gp Cleaners aims for about £3m



LONDON BRICK COMPANY LTD.

Consolidated Results (unaudited)	6 months to 30 June, 1978 £'000	6 months to 30 June, 1977 £'000	Year to 31 Dec., 1977 £'000
Turnover	52,746	42,667	91,354
Trading Profit	8,254	6,838	14,597
Less: Depreciation	1,000	883	1,890
Investment Income	7,254	5,755	12,707
	85	345	492
Interest Charges	7,340	6,100	13,199
	559	493	1,015
Share of Associated Companies' Losses	6,781	5,607	12,184
	61	—	10
Profit before Taxation	6,720	5,607	12,174
Taxation	2,442	2,718	4,634
Profit attributable to Stockholders	4,278	2,889	7,540

An interim dividend will be declared in October.
23 August, 1978.



An eighth successive year of increased profits with a 42 per cent rise to £121m pre-tax in the 12 months ended 30 April last, reinforced the growth status of Vicer Products (Walsall) Ltd. The point is underlined by a yield of 2.2 per cent on the total gross dividend of 5.045p against 4.59p per share. Shareholders, who include the group's own pension fund with about 23 per cent of the equity, are to receive a bonus issue of one new 10 p per cent cumulative preference share for every ordinary share held in addition to a one-for-one equity scrip. Adoption of ED 19 cuts the tax charge to £148,000 giving earnings of 27.85p against 11.6p per share. The mining equipment division, which provided about 70 per cent of profits and around the same proportion of the £8.03m turnover total, made most of the running while the oil supplies operation was comparatively slack. The shares climbed 21 p to 231p yesterday.

By Michael Clark
Birmingham and Midland
Counties Trust has described
the counter bid for Weston-
Evans from Johnson and Firth
Brown as "adequate" even
though it tops its own bid for
Weston by £1.6m.
BCMR, a private company
controlled by Mr Graham Fer-
guson Lacey and Mr Cecil Mc-
Gowan, who between them control
42 per cent of Weston, said it
had considered the offer by
MTB but does not intend to
accept it.

In spite of Weston's remaining director's deciding to accept the offer, BMCT is urging the remaining shareholders to think "most carefully" before accepting JFB's offer.

The bid from JFB was on the basis of 23 of its own shares for every 20 Weston shares plus 78p, in cash for each Weston ordinary.

[illegible]

Barnet 12 1/2" 1987-1992	5320
Bramall C.D. 23p Ord 73	93
Cumden 12 1/2" Red 1985 (1900)	1304
Carlisle Superdome 23p Ord 53	79
E. Anglia Wtr 7 1/2" 24 1983 (1374)	1264
Fotherburgh Var 1983 (1100)	1544
Exch 12 1/2" 1989-02 (1996)	1544
Hunting Petroleum Serv 23p Ord 85	80
Jones Ernest 10p Ord 113	104
Robinson Bros 11 1/2" Pt 109	157
Thames Plywood 23p Ord 34	34
W Kent Wtr 12 1/2" 1986 (1900)	1544

Company List or Firm	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year total
London Brick (I)	52.7(42.6)	6.7(5.6)	—	—	—	—
Richard Clay (I)	5.2(4.4)	0.92(0.76)	4.89(4.0)	1.33(1.04)	9/10	1.33
Richard Gd (I)	7.7(Ans)(206.2)	28.5(25.4)	28.5(25.4)	7.7(Ans)	20/10	7.7
Assoc Dairies (F)	—	26.2(23.9)	15.6(14.2)	0.41(0.43)	—	0.85(0.7)
Johnson Cleaners (I)	11.7(9.2)	1.5(1.2)	—	0.15(1.26)	1/30	—
McKay Sees (F)	1.2(1.1)	0.38(0.30)	8.91(7.1)	0.79	16/10	1.5
Victor Products (I)	1.3(0.8)	2.7(8.8)	—	2.7(8.8)	—	—
Westwood Daws (I)	0.93(1.1)	0.0070(0.07)	0.27(2.98)	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown as net earnings are net. a Australian dollars and cents. b Loss.

His banker must be the same.



David A. Moring, Vice-President, Chemical Bank

Obviously, Michael B. Williams has with other international banks. But David Moring's personal understanding of The Thomson Organisation and the bank's flexibility are two important reasons their relationship continues to grow. That's what usually happens when financial executives ~~and~~ **work** together with Chemical Bankers.

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MARKET REPORTS

Exchange

The Deutschmark closed at 2.0075 (2.0075), Swiss franc at 1.6650 (1.6650) and the yen at 191.75 (191.75). Gold lost 56.25 an ounce to close in London at \$200.375.

Highly volatile to hold on to the dollar finished with a slight advance over most major currencies yesterday. The pound was again the underdog, unsteady at first by the United Treasury decision to sell it at its monthly auctions, but by the end of the day it was back to its old position, holding on to the part of the pound brought about a action.

The dollar, which at one stage lost 1 cent, rallied to only a 1 cent loss of 51.925. The trade index also recovered an ounce to 61.1 to end unchanged.

Spot Position of Sterling

Market	1978	1977
London	191.75	191.75
Frankfurt	191.75	191.75
Paris	191.75	191.75
Geneva	191.75	191.75
Basel	191.75	191.75
Amsterdam	191.75	191.75
Brussels	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75

Forward Levels

Market	1978	1977
London	191.75	191.75
Frankfurt	191.75	191.75
Paris	191.75	191.75
Geneva	191.75	191.75
Basel	191.75	191.75
Amsterdam	191.75	191.75
Brussels	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75

Euro-\$ Deposits

Market	1978	1977
London	191.75	191.75
Frankfurt	191.75	191.75
Paris	191.75	191.75
Geneva	191.75	191.75
Basel	191.75	191.75
Amsterdam	191.75	191.75
Brussels	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75

Gold

Market	1978	1977
London	191.75	191.75
Frankfurt	191.75	191.75
Paris	191.75	191.75
Geneva	191.75	191.75
Basel	191.75	191.75
Amsterdam	191.75	191.75
Brussels	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75

Eurosyndicate

Market	1978	1977
London	191.75	191.75
Frankfurt	191.75	191.75
Paris	191.75	191.75
Geneva	191.75	191.75
Basel	191.75	191.75
Amsterdam	191.75	191.75
Brussels	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75

Commodities

COPPER was very steady, cash was up 10 pips to 100.00, three months to 100.00, six months to 100.00, and one year to 100.00. The London daily price of copper was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The New York price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Chicago price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Tokyo price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Sydney price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Melbourne price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Auckland price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Wellington price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Christchurch price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Dunedin price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Invercargill price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Tairāhema price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Whangarei price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Gisborne price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Napier price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Hastings price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Tairāhema price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Whangarei price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Gisborne price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Napier price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00. The Hastings price was 100.00, up 10 pips from 99.00.

Discount market

Conditions in the discount market proved shorter than had been expected yesterday and the Bank of England gave help on an extremely large scale. Treasury bill purchases alone were extremely large and the Bank augmented this assistance by purchasing also a small number of local authority bills.

In the event, this help proved to have been overdone and rates closed at 8 per cent matching their opening levels. In the meantime, however, the shortage shaped up, rates moved up to 9 per cent, then dipped to 7 per cent late in the afternoon before regaining that 8 per cent level for the finish. Some cutting from the market was noted, though overall activity in the market was not great.

Identifiable factors proved all to be adverse. They included bank balances slightly below forecasts from Tuesday, a fairly substantial figure for settlement of gilt edged stock sold by the Government Broker on Tuesday and a modest Treasury bill take-up.

Wall Street

New York, Aug. 23.—The New York stock market gained following a new United States move to support the dollar, but closed below its best levels of the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 4.59 points to 897.00. It was ahead about eight points at its high for the day, but then slipped to 897.00 by the close.

About 1,000 issues gained with some 475 losing. Volume totalled 39,700,000 shares compared with 29,600,000 shares the previous day.

Brokers related the gain to the Treasury Department's announcement late Tuesday that it will move to double the sale of Treasury bills to help support the dollar.

It said the sales would make a significant contribution to reducing the trade deficit which has been a cause of the dollar's long slide.

Coffee up 6c limit

New York, Aug. 23.—Coffee futures rose 6 cents to 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The London price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The Chicago price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The Tokyo price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The Sydney price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The Melbourne price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The Auckland price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The Wellington price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The Christchurch price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The Dunedin price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The Invercargill price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The Tairāhema price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The Whangarei price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The Gisborne price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The Napier price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00. The Hastings price was 100.00, up 6 cents from 94.00.

Market	1978	1977
London	191.75	191.75
Frankfurt	191.75	191.75
Paris	191.75	191.75
Geneva	191.75	191.75
Basel	191.75	191.75
Amsterdam	191.75	191.75
Brussels	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75

Market	1978	1977
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Amsterdam	191.75	191.75
Brussels	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Unit	1978	1977
London	191.75	191.75
Frankfurt	191.75	191.75
Paris	191.75	191.75
Geneva	191.75	191.75
Basel	191.75	191.75
Amsterdam	191.75	191.75
Brussels	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75
Madrid	191.75	191.75
Barcelona	191.75	191.75
Lisbon	191.75	191.75
Porto	191.75	191.75

— Roman Aug 21. Dealings End, Sept 1. § Contango Day, Sept 4. Settlement Day, Sept 12.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

